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VOL. VIII NO. 201 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
21st August	Mantua	10885
28th "	China	7932
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan*	8927
18th "	Plassy*	7846
25th "	Narkunda	15620
2nd Oct.	Delta	8089
9th "	Malwa	10883
16th "	A Steamer	
23rd "	Karmala	8923
30th "	Naldera	16130

*Fully booked from China, will not receive passengers from Bombay.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

Date About.	Steamer.	
16th Aug.	Dilwara	Calls at Colombo, Shingapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
15th Aug.	Karoa	East and South Africa noon No 8 A. Dock.
16th "	Linga	Karachi direct.
18th "	Lightning	Bussrah direct.
19th "	Barala	Karachi and Persian Gulf ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Shin-i-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	17th Aug.	28th Aug.
*Hakodate Maru	J. Kinoshita	5285	23rd Aug.	25th Aug.
†Rangoon Maru	Y. Nakajima	5050	16th Sept.	21st Sept.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	28th Sept.

*Arrives from New York, and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.
† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
For freight and passage apply to
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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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(Incorporated in Japan.)
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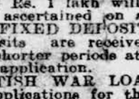
Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Burma Maru	T. Takamura	14th Aug.	28th Aug.
Luzon Maru	J. Shinozaki	11th Sept.	25th Sept.

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Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
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Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be as certained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COM MISSION.
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 44,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 80,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,730,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted
J. IHARA,
Manager.
43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
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Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Fund	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

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(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital: ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital: ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls: Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds..... Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
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Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivo or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on appli cation at the Bank.

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	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
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The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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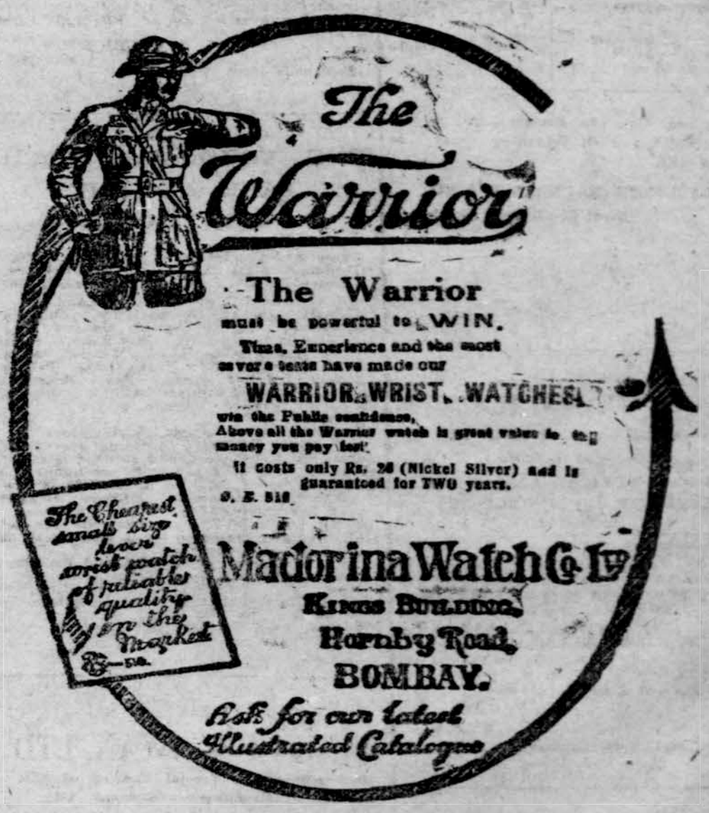


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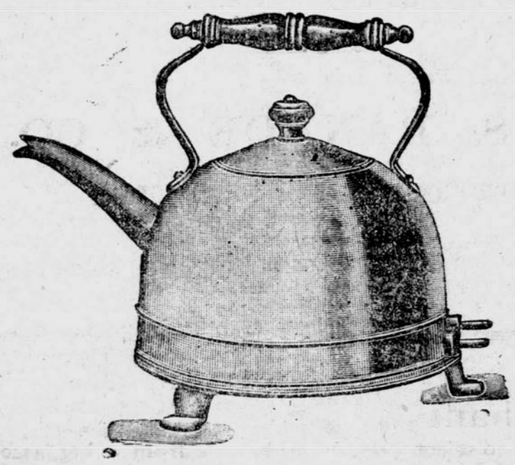
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Office:—Bank Street, Fort. Phone No.—4231.



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Booklet free on request.
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Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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OFFICE :—27, Rogdevi Street. WAREHOUSE :—Darukhana, Mazgaon
Telephone 2487.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

TO ALL INDIAN MERCHANTS REQUIRING ENGLISH GOODS. Buy direct from the manufacturers in England. Messrs. STEPHENSON & HILL are open to accept commissions, at the usual rates, to buy and ship any class of English Goods on the market. Communicate, stating requirements, to Messrs. STEPHENSON & HILL, Colonial Buyers and Commission Agents, 2, Market Street, London, W. 1. 4315

VENUS POLICY.—Means a Fountain of relief for widows. A Father of magnanimity for helpless children. A Source of satisfaction to old and crippled, 'Rich admire! Poor approve!' Management Sympathetic. Marriage Insurance Policy. A Speciality, Premium Rs. 2 and 1 per mensem for 1st and 2nd classes. Wanted Energetic and Influential canvassers on commission or salary or both. Rules and Forms Supplied Gratis on Application. For further particulars. Apply to M. Hanslux, Esqr., President, The Venus Provident Insurance Society, 74, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and P. J. DAVAR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSONS and Firms interested in the Export of Lemons Grass Oil, Raw Asbestors, etc. will pleace communicate with S V. NATHAM AND CO., 2,16- Bazar Gate Street, Bombay. 4367

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert training in General commercial, Specialised Accountancy and Banking subjects. Prospectus on application, 80, Esplanade Road. 4292

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced MECHANIC for Typewriters. Apply sharp to Box No. 984, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4325

WANTED SALESMAN for Hosiery, Hardware, Machinery, Sundries, etc. Only competent, experienced and influential men need apply. Box No. 982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4320

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE or LL. B., starting salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 973, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4287

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST for an engineering firm. Apply Box No. 991, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4351

WANTED.—A FAST TYPIST with sound knowledge of mercantile correspondence. Only experienced man need apply stating salary required to Box No. 987, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4345

WANTED—By a firm of Solicitors a competent and experienced HEAD BILL CLERK at once. Apply stating present and expected salary to Box No. 981, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4314

WANTED—An ASSISTANT with previous experience in motor line. He must know typewriting and general correspondence. State salary wanted. Apply to Box No. 993, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4365

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE TEACHER. Good salary to a competent man. Apply PRINCIPAL UNIVERSAL HIGH SCHOOL, Charni Road Junction. 4383

WANTED—A highly efficient CUSTOMS and CLEARING CLERK used to imports of Piece Goods and Machinery, generous pay to suitable man. Apply Box No. 997, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4393

WANTED—An experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials of previous experience to Box No. 1002, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4400

WANTED for Mysore Iron Works Bankipur, STENOTYPIST. Salary according to qualifications. Native of Mysore preferred. Apply with testimonials and salary required to TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, Bombay. 4368

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced ASSISTANT ENGINEER to take charge of a big workshop near Bombay, must have experience in Steel Construction Work and be able to control labour. Only capable men need apply. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box. No. 974, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4288

WANTED.

WANTED—Perfect Confidential well trained hack for riding. Must be sound, free from ma[illegible]celess; height from 13-3 to 14-2 hands. [illegible] DWARKADAS GOVARDHANDAS, Esq., "Nepean Grane", Nepean Sea Road Bombay. 4364

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SECOND-HAND SAFE-SIZE about 4ft. by 2½ft. Apply Box No. 1001, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—PARTNERSHIP in a running business by an available capitalist as a sleeping or working partner. Apply with details of business to Box No. 996, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4395

WANTED—INFLUENCIAL and CANVASSERS for selling shares of the Joint Stock Company. Apply Box No. 998, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4396

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One CHANDLER, six cylinders, Lemozine MOTOR CAR in good order, with electric fittings and self starter. Apply THE MOTORS & ALLIED PRODUCTS CO., 1, Love Lane, Mazagaon. 4310

FOR SALE in Kalyan—Two adjoining valuable PLOTS OF LAND, most suitable for Factory or Bunglow. For particulars apply to Box No. 951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4152

12 N. H. P. PORTABLE ENGINE and BOILER, 115 lbs. Steam pressure, new by Ruston for immediate delivery. ERUCH D. ENGINEER CO., Two Tanks, Bombay. 4389

COMPLETE TILE FACTORY FOR SALE. Prices Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 10,0000 intending bona fide purchasers should apply to Box No. 1000, Avdt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4398

JUST RECEIVED specification complete for an oil, Mill, 20 tons Linseed or cotton-seed in 24 hours. Intending buyers should apply to Box. No. 999, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4397

SNOW LEOPARD FOX, LYNX, CAT, SKINS, FUR RUGS, STOLE AND MUFFS etc., and all other Kashmir products. Mrs. KOULA AGENCY, Srinagar, Kashmir. 4185

FOR SALE—12 by 10 CAMERA AND REFLEX POST CARD. Camera with Ross lens. Above things are quite new. Best working. Address HEMATRAM D. OZA, c/o Mawawala Building, Room No. 32, Lohar Chawl, Bombay. 4345

FOR SALE.—30' x 7' x 125; 24' x 6½' x 100 and 20' x 6' x 125 lbs. Pressure Lancashire Boilers, 100 to 300 I. H. P. Compound Engines, 100 B.H.P. Gas Engine, 50 to 125 I. H. P. High Pressure Steam Engines, 14 to 130 B.H.P. Crude Oil Engines, etc. Apply ENGINEER & CO., Pydhownie, Bombay. 4260

QUICK SALE—150 arm chairs, retail and wholesale, used for Clubs, Theatres, Hotels, Dining Tables, extra time 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Address—MAXICO DECORATED & PLAIN CHAIRS EXCHANGE, Sankli Street, Bombay. 4229

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Veneral Diseases, and Sexology.' By Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji Consulting Surgeon Specialist. The Genito Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital, corner Grant Road, Bombay. 450 pages, 34 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainabile from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay, whence V. P.s are despatched at Rs. 4-4 and (2) S. GOVIND & CO., Sandhurst Road. 2988

TO BE LET.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGLOW a Nepean Sea Road, suitable for Princes and Nobles, with Tennis Court and large Compound, Europeans and Japanese preferred. Apply MODHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Chowpatty Walkeshwar Road. 4123

TO BE LET—A room 26' by 14' for office purposes only at Choupatty facing the sea. Apply Box, No. 975, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4289

DELAY— DISAPPOINTMENT— HURRY UP—Now very few office rooms, and godowns are left to be let in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street, Fort. Apply:—JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO. 3076

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING WEAVING AND HOSIERY MILLS LTD.

THE MANAGING AGENTS beg to announce that the company has purchased the mills known as the Rajkot State Mills at Rajkot and the same are being worked by them on and from the 15th July, 1920.

They request all enquiries regarding the manufactures of the mills may be addressed direct to the undersigned.

N. MAGANLAL & CO.,
2ndFloor, Sri Krishna Bldg.,
Hornby Road, Fort.
4328

NOTICE.

S. S. "LOYALTY" will sail for Genova via Marseilles on the 23rd August 1920 from Alexandra Docks, Shed No. 13 at 3 p.m.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy luggage to the above shed on Sunday, the 22nd instant before 6-0 p.m. (S.T.)

Medical inspection of the passengers will take place at 1 p.m. on Monday, the 23rd instant at Alexandra Docks, Shed No. 13 and passengers are requested to be present there before that time.

NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ld.
4319

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

PROBATIONERS and two qualified MID-WIVES. Apply personally with testimonials to Dr. N. V. AJINKYA between 4 and 6 evening befor 25th August, 1920. FATEH MUNZIL, 620-22, Lamington Road. 4231

NOTICE.

WANTED. The following BANDSMEN
3—Three Stringbass players and 2 two Violincello players. Must play and instruments.
3—Double B. Flat Bass players.
1—One E. Flat Bass player.
1—One Solocornet player must play any String Instrument.
Apply to the DIRECTOR of MUSIC STATE BAND, Vizianagaram.
4353 VIZIANAGARAM.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced SENIOR ACCOUNTS CLERK, must be able to take sole charge of the accounts of a Joint Stock Company. Salary according to ability and experience. Apply with testimonials and rereferences to Box No. 994, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4371

WANTED.

An L. C. E. or B. E. with special knowledge in mechanical Engineering for the post of the Chief Officer of the Bijapur City Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300 by an annual increment of Rs. 10. Applicants should be willing to serve at least for five years and submit their applications with testimonials of having got administrative capacity before the 15th November, 1920. The appointment will be made subject to the approval of Government. The application should necessarily give the following particulars:—
(1) Present employment whether permanent or temporary. (2) Present pay. (3) Period of service put in. (4) Caste. (5) age. (6) Whether experienced in Municipal service.

P. A. DESAI,
President,
Bijapur City Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bijapur 12-8-1920.
4294

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION are considering the advisability of appointing a whole time officer to supervise a scheme regarding the reorganisation of the City's Milk Supply. Applicants for the post must have practical experience in connection with the milk trade, Dairy Farm work and cattle breeding. They must be well-educated and the possession of the technical degree will be a qualification. The starting pay will be in accordance with the experience and qualifications, but will probably not be less than Rs. 700 per month, plus an allowance for travelling.

Applications which should be accompanied by copies of testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned and should reach him before the 30th September, 1920, and state in full the educational qualifications and past experience of the applicant. Particular consideration will be given to the case of applicants who have previous experience in connection with Dairy Farms, etc., in India.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 17th August, 1920.
4284

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th day of September, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

1. To receive the Directors' Report and to adopt the Audited Accounts for the period ending 31st March 1920.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. R. D. Tata and Mr. N. B. Saklatvala who have been appointed Directors under Article 88 of the Company's Articles of Association and retire under the same Article but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. A. J. Bilimoria and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To apoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

N. B. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th day of September to 20th day of September 1920 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
R. P. GANDHI.
4249 Secretary.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS certain rumours have been current in Bombay City to the effect that on the occasion of recent fires in the City, sums of money were paid by members of the public to members of the Municipal Fire Brigade as a motive for reward to them for performing their duty in connection with the extinction of these fires or for paying special attention to the interests of individuals as against those of the public at large, I, H. B. Clayton, Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay with due authorisation from the Municipal Corporation in this behalf hereby notify to the public and all concerned that I am prepared to pay rewards to the extent in all of Rs. 5,000 for information which will result in proving to my satisfaction that any such sum of money was improperly received by any member of the Municipal Fire Brigade. The amount of the reward to be paid in each case will be fixed by me on a due consideration of the value of the information received. Any person desiring to supply such information should in the first instance communicate with me by a letter and should state whether he is prepared to make a public statement or desires that the source of the information should be kept confidential.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
20th August, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A GOOD, decent, strong five-storied Stone Building, opposite Wilson High School, Girgaum Back Road, equipped with electrical fittings, open ventilated. Price Rs. 3 lacs. Open to offers. For particulars please refer to:—

K. G. TOKEKAR,
Contractor,
C/o Mr. Rade Shastri Hall,
Bombay No. 7.
4381

PRIZE RS. 500

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has LOST the BLUE DIAMOND of his ring, weighing about 5 ratis, paicha in appearance, on the Poona Race Course Ground, near the first class stand or thereabouts on Saturday, the 14th August, 1920, at about 4-30 p.m., and he offers a prize of Rs. 500 to one who will deliver it to him or furnish certain information of its having been found by some one with name and address of the latter and give all necessary help in obtaining the same from him.

DULICHAND DALMIA,
566-88, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay.
4263

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & CO., have been appointed sole selling Agents for the Bombay Presidency and Punjab for the coal mined by the following Companies:—

Central Pench Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench Cousolidated Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench River Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench Valley Coal Co., Ltd.
Upper Pench Coal Co., Ltd.,

Such coal will in future be sold under the Trade Description of "Shaw's Pench Coal" and can only be obtained through Messrs. S. C. Cambata and Co., 321 Hornby Road, Fort Bombay or their Sub-agents.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.

KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Resident Medical Superintendent the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Bhoiwada Hill, Parel. Candidates must be registered Graduates of any university and should be conversant with the administration and management of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium. A candidate with actual experience of such work will be preferred. Salary Rs. 250—10—350 with furnished quarters.

Applications with copies of testimonials stating age and experience should be submitted to:

The JOINT HONY. SECRETARIES.
King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League.
Sanitary Institute.
4167. Princess Street.

NOTICE.

WANTED—(a) An M.A., strong in English to work as a lecturer in English at the Sarvajanik College, starting salary, Rs. 125 with good prospects and Provident Fund, Pension and Life Policy benefits to Permanent men (b) a B.A., strong in English on Rs. 75, (c) GRADUATES on Rs. 70 and (d) a TYPIST CLERK on Rs. 35—5/2—60 with Provident Fund benefits to permanent men. Apply stating qualifications to SECRETARY, SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, Surat. 4202

THE SIR HUKAMCHAND AND DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the above company, persuant to section 77 of the Indian Company's Act, 1913, will be held at the Registered office of the company, 566-88, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1920 at 1 p.m (Standard Time).

TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be CLOSED from 14th to 23rd August, 1920 (Both days inclusive).

Dated this 7th day of August, 1920.
By Order of the Board.
H. & BALKISHANDAS & CO.,
4066

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
23rd June 1920.

NOTICE.

RE-SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GURAPDEV, BOMBAY.

SEALED OFFERS are invited on behalf of the Trustees of The BOMANJEE DINSHA PETIT TRUST SETTLEMENT upto the 29th instant for the purchase of the above property which admeasures 47434 square yards (more or less). The offers shall be subject to the Conditions of sale which, as also a plan of the property, can be inspected at the office of the undersigned who are not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

Bombay, 14th day of August, 1920.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court,
14k, Hummum Street, Fort.
4214

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A copy of the Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, under the Act VII of 1913.

The Indian Trading Automobile and Aeroplane Co., Ltd.,

REGISTERED UNDER INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.

Capital . . Rs. 25,00,000.

Divided into 2,50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, out of which 25,000 shares of Rs. 10 have been issued at present.

Rs. 2 per share on Application.
Rs. 3 per share on Allotment.
Rs. 5 per share net at an interval of less than three months after allotment or previous call.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. SETH KISHINDAS PREMACHAND BANKER, 446, Abdul Rehiman Street, Bombay, No. 3. (*Chairman and Ex-officio Director*).
2. CAPT. JOS. ALBAN D'SOUZA, B.A., L.M. & S., I.M.S., J.P. and a Director of:—(a) Kalol Castor Seed Oil Co., Ltd., (b) Indian Cargo Navigation & Trading Co., Ltd., 22, Chira Bazar, Bombay.
3. WILLIAM FRANCIS WEEKS, Esq., London Trained Motor Engineer, 82, Lamington Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay.
4. DEWAN BHAGWANDAS KHANCHAND BHATIA, Pleader, Landlord, Municipal Councilor, Director of General Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Shikarpur, Sindh.
5. SETH NARBADA SHANKER HARJIVAN JOSHI, Merchant, Landlord, and the Director of: The Peninsular Trading Co., Ltd., Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.
6. N. N. LALA, Esq., M.A., B.T., Principal, Marwadi Vidyalaya, Bombay.
7. THAKURDAS GOPALDAS KSHATRYA, Esq., Merchant and Commission Agent, Maharaja Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

BANKERS.

1. THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.
2. TIRATHADAS KISHINDAS, 446, Abdul Rehiman Street, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

A. S. MADON & Co., Incorporated Accountants (London). 17-19 Humam Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.

MESSRS. THAKURDAS GOPALDAS KSHATRYA & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

NOOR MANSION, FIRST FLOOR, Opposite The Bombay Bank, Mandvi Branch, Bombay, No. 3.

Prospectus.

1. The Company has been formed with the object of establishing Automobile and Aeroplane Service for Passengers as well as for luggage in Bombay and all such parts of India where such service is either deficient or does not exist at all.
2. The Company is also formed for the purpose of establishing and opening workshops, show-rooms, in Bombay and such other places in India as the Directors may deem proper for the sale of Motor cars, Motor Trucks, and Motor Lorries of different manufacturers and also for the sale of heavy Machinery such as Ice-plants, Moving Picture plants, Lathes, Chemicals, and Colours, and all other sundries and accessories required for Motor Cars, Trucks, and Lorries.
3. The Company is also formed for the purpose of carrying on business as Commission Agents, Brokers, Money lenders and Dealers and Brokers in Hundies and other negotiable instruments and Advance money on Moveable and Immoveable things and other Securities and otherwise to carry on business as Shraffs, and Export and Import Merchants and Commission Agents in various goods.
4. The Company has in its Directors Mr. Weeks, a European Specialist, who is a London Trained Motor Engineer, and who, therefore, possesses a thorough knowledge of almost every Car that is being imported into India.
5. The Directors will, if possible, try to keep the Workshops especially and almost all other concerns of the Company entirely under European Management.
6. The amount of Commission or Procuration fees for getting the shares subscribed is 5 %.
7. Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the draft of the contract can be inspected at the Registered office of the Company during business hours. Applicants for shares shall deem to have read, examined and considered the Memorandum and Articles of Association.
8. Applications for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the Prospectus and sent to the Company's Registered Office at Noor Mansion, opposite Bombay Bank (Mandvi Branch) Bombay No. 3. together with the amount payable on application. The issue of shares is subject to the conditions that the certificates of shares may not be completed and ready for delivery until 9 months after the allotment of shares.

Application for forms can be obtained from the office of the Agents of the Company.

Dated this 17th day of August 1920.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To
MESSRS. THAKURDAS GOPALDAS KSHATRYA & Co.,
MANAGING AGENTS,
THE INDIAN TRADING AUTOMOBILE & AEROPLANE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

No.——— Date of Receipt———
Date of Allotment——— No. of Shares allotted———

DEAR SIRS,

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to take up shares in the above mentioned Company, upon the terms and conditions contained in the Memorandum and Articles of the Company and to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me.

I send herewith the sum of Rs.———being a deposit at the rate of Rs. 2 per share on the number of shares applied for by me and agree to pay Rs. 3 on allotment and the balance by calls that may be made in accordance with the prospectus dated 5th July 1920.

Name in full ———
Station———
Profession ———
The———1920.
Address in full ———
Usual signature :
———/—/———
Post Office ———
District ———

THE INDIAN TRADING AUTOMOBILE & AEROPLANE CO., LD.
DEPOSIT RECEIPT.

RECEIVED this.....day of.....19.....
from.....
the sum of Rupees.....being a deposit of Rs. 2 per share on application for.....shares of Rupees 10 each in the above Company.
RS.———
Managing Agents.
This receipt must be preserved till [illegible] for share certificate.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SIR HUKAMCHAND AND DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Sir Hukamchand and Dalmia Cotton and Oil Mills, Limited, will be held at 566-588, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, the Registered Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1920, at 1-15 p.m. (Standard Time) when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary Resolution:—

"That Clause 65 of the Articles of Association be altered by chaning the word 'one' to "four and deleting the whole of the last sentence if the clause".

If the resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be convened on Tuesday the 7th day of September 1920 at 1-15 p.m. (Standard Time).

Bombay, 7th August, 1020.

By Order of the Board,
H. & BALKISHANDAS & CO.,
Managing Agents.

4067

750 I. H. P. ENGINE FOR SALE.

OWING to the Mill now being worked by Hydro-Electric Power, one large STEAM ENGINE in very good working order of about 750 I. H. P. is FOR SALE. Manufactured by Benjamin Goodfellow, compound jet condensing, horizontal side-by-side, corliss valves to both cylinders, H. P. cylinder 22in. dia., L. P. cylinder 44in. dia., stroke 6ft., revolutions 55 per minute, steam pressure 125 lbs. Fly Wheel 25ft. dia. with 18 ropes of 2in. dia. each.

Open for inspection at Mills, DeLisle Road, Parel, Bombay.

For other information and price apply to:—
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents, The Diamond Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.,
39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

4043

THE DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

STATUTORY MEETING NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd August, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 23rd August, both days inclusive.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1920.

By order of the Board,
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.

4087

NOTIFICATION.

THE undersigned will select about a dozen candidates for training in the Rangers' Course at the Bombay Forest College, Dharwar, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Bombay Forest Department as Rangers.

2. Candidates should submit their applications in person to the undersigned in the Office of the Conservator of Forests, C.C., in the Central Offices at Poona on the 25th October 1920 at 12 noon.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st July 1921. They should furnish with their applications the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in Article 37 of the Civil Service Regulations.
(ii) A certificate of age.
(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station and testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for a rough outdoor life in the Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or small-pox. A letter to the Civil Surgeon or the Medical Officer for the certificate should be taken by the candidate from a Divisional Forest Officer or a Conservator.
(iv) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.
(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations:—
(a) the Matriculation Examination.
(b) the School Final or Leaving Examination or for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School Examination.

N.B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than July 1st 1920.

4. Stipends will paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5. Candidates must be prepared to serve in any Circle.

6. Any further information required may be obtained personally by the candidates at the undersigned's office at Poona or any of the Conservators' or Divisional Forest Offices in the Presidency.

7. Two candidates will be similarly selected for Sind by the Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge Sind Circle at Karachi on the date mentioned above.

Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.

Poona, 1st August, 1920.

3035

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTEREM DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Rupees Fifty) per share, free of Income Tax for the half year ending 30th June 1920, has been declared and will be paid to those shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 30th day of August, 1920, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company (No. 3, Forbes, Street, Fort, Bombay) from 12 Noon to 4 p.m. (S.T.)

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the shareholders at their registered addresses in due course. An inimation of change of address should be given to the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th August to 26th August, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of he Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
H. H. SAWYER,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Manager.

Bombay, 13th August, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE.

A SUB-BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED at the Share Bazar in Rogay Buildings, Apollo Street on 1st September. The Share Department of the Bank will be removed to that address on the same date.

(Sd.) A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

7, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 20-8-1920.

4384

FOR SALE

FOR SALE Brand new high speed slide, sur facing and screw cutting hollow spindle Lathes 9½" Centre x 12 ft. Gapbed complete with dogchucks and other accessories ready delivery. For further particulars apply to GUNVANTLAL NARANLAL & CO., Post Box No. 30, Ahmedabad.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE WROUGHT IRON SPLIT CROWN FACED PULLEYS of best English Make of following sizes.

24" x 8" x 2¾"
26" x 8" x 2¾"
28" x 8" x 2¾"
30" x 10" x 2½"
30" x 10" x 3"
32" x 10" x3"
36" x 10" x 3"
40" x 10" x 3½"

For further particulars apply to GUNVANTLAL NARANLAL & CO., Post Box No. 30, Ahmedabad.

4377

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WG. CO., LD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE temporary receipt No. 1315 in respect of 10 shares Nos. 11794 to 11798 and 11108 to 11112 of the Elphinstone Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., in the names of Messrs Jehangir Jamshedji Doongaji and Bai Coover Jehangirji Doongarji has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within fourteen days from the date to the Registered offices of the abov mill, Hornby Road, Bombay otherwise a duplicate receipt will be issued to the above mentioned owners.

Dated 21-8-20.

4391

FOR SALE.

SUITABLE FOR DIVALI.

White glass butties ..... about 1170
Wax Candles for above ..... about 3800

The above may be inspected during office hours at the office of the Undersigned to whom offers in writing should also be made.

W. J. McCANLIS,
Chief Storekeeper,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Mahalaxmi, Bombay.

4372

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the office of Sheth Motilal Vallabhji 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1920, at 5 p.m., (S.T.) for the purpose of considering the Statutory Report and transacting such business as under provision of Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, should or may be transacted thereat.

By order of the Board,
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Managing Agents

Dated 6th August, 1920

4394

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. LIMJIBHOY BURJORJI MISTRY, DHANJISHA LIMJIBHOY MISTRY and Dr. FRAMROZ SORABJI JOSHI, executors of the Will of NOWROJI DHANJIBHAI GOLWALLA, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants have agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned.

All Persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land registered No. 160 in the map marked Street E No. 1 in the Jail Quarter of the City of Karachi with the Parsi Nowroz Theatre, buildings and houses standing thereon in the registration district and Sub-district of Karachi, containing by admeasurement 13778 sq. yrs. or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North formerly by an open piece of land and now by a public road on or towards the South by the Bunder Road, on or towards the East by the property of Dewan Shevandas Chandoomal and on or towards the West by a Nalla or water-course.

WADIA GANDHY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 20th August, 1920.

4388

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

LOST DOCUMENTS.

MR. ABDEALLI ABDUL KADER had agreed to sell to our clients Messrs. ALLIMAHOMED GULAMHUSEIN and HASSAN GULAMHUSEIN, all that piece or parcel of Fazanari land or ground together with messuages tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate at DeLisle Road Byculla, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 155 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 175, New No. 13691, Old Survey No. 344-349, New Survey No. 1/3462, 2/3461 Ward No. 7165, Street No. 2224 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Jerbai widow, on or towards the South by the property of Nowroji S. Bansha, on or towards the East by the property of Shivlal Motilal and on or towards the west by the said DeLisle Road. The following title-deeds relating to the said property are either misplaced and due and diligent search was made by the vendor but the same are not found, if anybody is in possession of the said title-deeds he is requested to return the same to the undersigned.

Any person or persons having any claim against the said title-deeds or any of them or any other document relating to the said property or holding the same in their possession as a Depositee of the said title deeds or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, within ten days otherwise it will be deemed by the Purchasers that the said title-deeds are lost and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

LIST OF TITLE-DEEDS.

(1) Mortgage dated 1st July 1875 from Dada Fakira, Baba Dada Fakira, Baijabai widow of Bhaiwara Fakira and Garga daughter of Fakira Madhu to Shapurji Jamsedji Katrak.

(2) Agreement for sale dated 23rd September 1875, from Dada Fakira, Baba Dada Fakira Baijabai widow of Bhiwara Fakira and Ganga daughter of Fakira Madhu.

(3) Reconveyance dated 12th October 1 from Shapurji Jamsedji Katrak to Dad Fakira, Baba Dada Fakira, Baijabai widow of Bhiwara Fakira and Ganga daughter of Fakira Madhu.

(4) Conveyance dated 18th April 1883 from Nowroji Nassarwanji Thoothee to Allarakhibai wife of Fatehalli Abdul Rahim.

(5) Mortgage dated 18-4-1904 from Allarakhibai widow of Fatehalli Abdul Rehim Abdul Rehim Fatealli, Jafferbhai Fatealli, Fatmaboo wife of Ebrahim Shaikh Tyebally, Huseinaboo wife of Amirudin Tyebally and Sakinaboo wife of Hyderbhai Heptoola to Miya Akberally Lalmiya and Mulla Amiruddin Lalmiya.

(6) Conveyance and release dated 21-12-1907 from Abdul Husein Fatehalli to Abdul Rahim Fatehalli, Hassanbhai Fatehalli Jafferbhai Fatehalli, Hooseinaboo Fatealli, Sakinaboo Fatealli Kadarbhai Abdulalli, Namtulla Abdulalli, Abbashbhai Abdulalli, and Tyeballi Abdualli.

(7) Conveyance dated 6-10-1908 from Sakinaboo Fatehalli to Hassanbhai Fatealli and Jafferbhai Fatehalli.

(8) Conveyance dated 7-10-1908 from Hooseinaboo Fatealli to Hassanbhai Fatehalli and Jafferbhai Fatehalli.

(9) Conveyance dated 25-1-1909 from Kadarbhai Abdulalli Namtulla Abdulalli, Abbashbhai Abdulalli and Tyebbhai Abdulalli to Hassanbhai to Hassanbhai Fatehalli and Jafferbhai Fatehalli.

(10) Conveyance dated 25-1-1909 from Rukhiaboo Ismailji widow of Abdul Rahim Fatehalli to Hassanbhai Fatehalli and Jafferbhai Fatehalli.

(11) Conveyance dated 6-5-1909 from Rukhiaboo widow of Abdul Rehim Fatehalli as guardian of the property of Fatehalli Abdul Rahim, Jainoobhai Andul Rahim Safiaboo Abdul Rahim Amtoolaboo Abdul Rahim, Fatmaboo Abdul Rahim, Aminaboo Abdul Rehim and Vaziraboo Abdul Rahim to Hassanbhai Fatehalli and Jafferbhai Fatehalli.

(12) Reconveyance dated 6-5-1909 from Miya Saheb Akbaralli Lalmiya and Mulla Amirudin Lalmiya to Hassanbhai Fatehalli and Jafferbhai Fatehalli.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1920.

AMIN & DESAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4380

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 631.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF WEARING APPARELS, Etc.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General and the Administrator of the estate and effects of late Lt. W. O. Russell, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Flannel trousers, grey suits, sporting jackets, towels, socks, collars, benches, holdall, boots, shoes, soft collars, etc., etc.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

In Weekly Sale, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.)

1 Ford Motor Car in perfect running order only used by the owner for six months.
1 Rover Motor Cycle with / side car in perfect running order.
1 Swift Motor Car No. 4708, 4-Cylinder 20 H.P. Boch Magneto, 5 seaters in perfect running order.
1 Ford Motor Car toning-body spare wheel oil lamps.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 CASES TENNENTS LIGHT BEER, 331 DOZ. SCHWEPPES LIME JUICE, 100 CASES RELENTA WATER, 9 CASES SCHWEPPES SODA WATER, 4 CASES SCHWEPPES TONIC WATER, 45 CASES NATAL DRY GIN, 74 CASES MADEIRA.

By the order of the office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, for the following:—

27 cases Tennents Light Beer 2 doz. in cases.
74 doz. Schweppes Lime Juice 1 doz. in cases.
257 doz. Schweppes Lime Juice 2 and 2½ in cases.
50 cases Schweppes Relenta Water 2 doz. cases.
60 cases Schweppes Relenta Water ½ bottle 60 doz in cases.
7 cases Schweppes Soda Water 5 doz. in cases.
4 cases Schweppes Tonic Water 5 doz. in cases.
45 cases Natal Dry Gin 1 doz. in cases.
74 cases Madeira 1 doz. in cases.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Dock "Shed No. 8", by order of Mr. Frank Jacob Ing and on account and risk of Mr. Virjee Madanji:—
Ex. S. S. "Nizam."
252 bags Java white Sugar.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the purchaser shall have to pay custom duty.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Deed of Vakaf, dated the 17th July, 1894 created by Haji Moosha Haji, Esmail and pursuant to the High Court Judge's Order dated the 10th July, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kambakar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in he Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 190 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 1605, New Survey No. 2997 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality rates and taxes under Ward No. 2622 and Street No. 172 and 174, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Kambekar Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North formerly by the house of Memon Oomar Haji Hamir and now by a sweeper's passage and beyond the house of Haji Saleh Mahomed Abdul Latiff and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Joosub Ahmed Lakka and now of Abdul Karim Sulleman Sayani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Trustees, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed properties at Old Sonapur Lane and Chandan Wady Lane.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned properties on the premises by Public Auction on dates and hours mentioned below on account and at the risk of the mortagagor Bapuji Rustomji Kerawala pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 18th day of September 191? and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part:—

On WEDNESDAY the 29th day of September 1920 at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate a Old Sonapur Lane without the Fort in the City or Bombay fronting the said Old Sonapur Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement Four hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127, New No. 954, Old Survey No. 76, New Survey No. 8172 and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3472 and 3473, and Street Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 1 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the said Old Sonapur Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Motibai widow of Nusservanji Nowroji Wadia, on or towards the East by the property of Hirchand Nanabhoy and Dinanath Moroba and on or towards the West by the vacant ground of Jamsedji Dhunjibhoy Seth Khandan and which premises are in the occupation of the said Bapuji Rustomji Kerawala.

On THURSDAY, the 30th day of September 1920, at 4-30 pm., (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground together with he messuages or tenements standing thereon situate at Chandanwady Lane without the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay fronting the said Chandanwady Lane on the Northside thereof containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty two square yards or thereavouts be the same more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 580 New No. 22758, Old Survey No. 60 and New Survey No. 8222 and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 3229, Street Nos. 23-25 and bounded as follows:—That is to say or towards the North by the property of Burjorji Rustomji Mody the on or towards the South by the Chandanwady Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Framji Nusserwanji Patel and on or towards the West by the Public passage and which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the said Bapujee Rustomjee Kerawalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office No. 95 Ash Lane Fort, or the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 3409.

Auction Sale of valuable Bungalow known as "Dessa Villa" at Deolali behind Coronation Hotel, by order of the Owners will take place at the Rooms of Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers in Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd day of August at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 27th August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the concerned:
2 cases black cotton coating.
1 case stripped shirting.
6 cases cotton socks assorted colours and different sizes.
4 cases cotton L's. stockings.
535 dozen L's. silk and coton stockings assorted colours and digerent sizes.
Miscellaneous:—Baby's cradles, perambulator, child's iron cots, Military tents, Wheller and Wilson new sewing machines, etc.
1 Godrej and Boyce s. b. safe large size.
By order of Marwadi Patajee Budrajee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Makna Vetajee and Co.
Gold ornaments considering of rings, buttons, head, foot, and neck ornaments.

AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

By order of the concerned:—
One "Daimler" Motor Car, 4 cylinder, 16 to 20 H.-P., 7 seater in running order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd Aug. 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4058.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

Under instructions from the Controller Sales Board, of Industries and Munitions Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th August, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Salvation Army Building, at the Training School, Sankly Street Byculla, the following miscellaneous stores.

A large quantity of W. I. or G. I. Bends, stop cock iron and brass, W. I. or G. I. Couplings, W. I. or G. I. Checknuts, Nipples, Reducing Tees, nuts and bolts, cotton waste, steel rivets, tanks, empty drums, sulphuric ether, empty mobile tins, brass bars, steel bars round and flat, belting camelaeta, W. I. or G. I. Pipes, blacksmith tools, riveters tools, stocks and dyes, grinding stone and shaftings, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Scrap Wood, Empty Paint and Oil Casks, Chain, Old Carpets.

One Horizontal Tandem Steam Enginee, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 27th August, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. at the B. I. Dock yard Mazgon the following goods. Scrapwood, empty Paint and oil casks and drums old bamboo sticks and mats, empty tins, old wire rope, life jackets, mule fittings, main driving engine, Anchor shank, blacksmiths workshop, old carpets, Dutch matting, soups empty bottles, chain cable, etc., 1 horizontal tandem steam engine, cylinder, dia of cylinder 11 and 18 by 30 in stroke fitted with Meyers expansion cut off valves, large fly wheel, 1 belt pulley on crank shaft, 2 pumps worked off crosshead, 100 h. p. in working order.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd Aug. 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

[illegible] and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES COTTON HARING BONE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajguily at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. A. R. Premchand and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Jivanlal Gangadas.

5 cases cotton Haring Bone 44 inches of R. P. Waghles office.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1899 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 24th and Thursday the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting C. P. Goods, iron-ware, English medicines, parts of machinery, bags of dry fruits, motor tyres, tubes, boxes, and trunks, old clothin boots and shoes, brass, copper, alluminium and enamelledware, grain, cotton samples, wood chairs, empty gunnies, gum and va. other articles etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES STRIPED FANCY.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully, at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Kanji Khodidas and on account and at the risk of Azizudin Basiruddin.

3 Packages Striped Fancy 38 to 39 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 PACKAGES STRIPED FANCY.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Ruchordas Lavji and on account and at the risk of Azizudin Basirudin.

7 packages striped Fancy 38 to 39 inches.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd Aug. 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D. & Bros.

will shortly release in Bombay

Their great exclusive Western Serial

The Lightning Bryce

Watch when and where.

FINAL INSTALMENT
of the Brother's dominant Serial

The Mystery of 13
Final Instalment

AT THE

MAJESTIC

NEXT WEEK
A Maharishtra
Special production

Sairandhri

An interesting episode from the Famous Indian epic MAHABHARATA

ALSO THE

Indian National Congress
(Special Season 1918)

SEE Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN, Mr. PAL, Mr MALAVIA and other National Heroes.

A Precious opportunity to see
Your lost hero Mr. TILAK taking active part in the Congress.

Four Shows, daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST

Every Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The 6 reel Photoplay.

"A HEART'S REVENGE."

It is most interesting photoplay in which a rejected suitor takes his revenge on the successful rival by injecting in his veins a liquid which makes him loose his initiative. After series of adventures the rejected suitor hit the rival on the head delivering the very blow that bring him his initiative back.

A Delightful Entertainment!
ALSO A FINE COMIC!!!

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seat in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)

NOTE.

TRAM CARS to Colaba from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

TRAM CARS to Victoria Gardens from the OPERA HOUSE Tram Terminus.

TRAM CARS to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to the Royal Opera House.

Messrs. K. D. & Bros.

will shortly release in Bombay

Their great exclusive Western Serial

The Lightning Bryce

Watch when and where.

Daring—Dashing—Fighting

Elmo Lincoln

famous star of 'Elmo the Mighty"
supported by Louise Lorraine
in
Another Universal Serial Wonder

Emlo the Fearless

18 episodes of a soul stirring picture that chills your marrow and boils your blood

First instalment—Episodes 1-2-3

ALSO

Another brilliant Star

Eddie Polo

in a new adventure of Cyclone Smith

Don't miss this extra-strong programme in

Cinema Precious

Lamington Road, near Grant Road Tram Terminus.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

MESSRS. K. D. AND BROTHERS PRESENT

THE THIRD WEEK

Oftheir Great and Glorious

CINE-ROMANCE OF 1920

"The Son of The Night"

(Fresh 6 Reels—6,000 feet)

Crowds are daily trouping in; the Film has made an everlasting impression during the last three days.

YOU MUST COME!

DON'T MISS THE FIRST WEEK.

It is a brilliant achievment that reminds for forcibly of the World-famed Novel "The Count of Monte Cristo. It is the magnificent handiwork of Eclair Union Company, who presented to the admiring World "Protea" and "Zigomar;" it is yet another Immortal conception of Mr. Gerard Bourgeois, who "awoke one morning and found himself famous" by the publication of his charming story "Protea."

"THE SON OF THE NIGHT"

which runs through its first and opening 6 Chapters, this Week amidst unmitigated and unbounded appreciation of our Patrons.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m.

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TWO GLORIOUS DAYS—

TO PERFORM YOUR DUTY

IN AID OF

"TILAK MEMORIAL FUND"

under the distinguished patronage of Mr. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS, Dr. KICHALU, Dr. SATHAYE, and many other leading home rulers and the followers of "THE LATE LOKAMANYA TILAK"

"SHRIMATI---MANJARI"

A dramatic performance which unites Hindus and Mohamedans

AT THE B L WALLA GRAND THEATRE

On Monday the 23rd August at 9-30 p.m.

AND

In the afternoon, on Saturday the 28th August at 3-30 p.m.

Proceedes to go for TILAK MEMORIAL FUND.
Tickets can be had at the Baliwalla Grand Theatre.

IMPERIAL



THERE ARE FIFTY-SEVEN VARIETIES OF LOVE MAKING
See
LEW CODY
THE MASTER OF THEM ALL
IN
"The Beloved Cheater"
TO-NIGHT
Time 7, 8-45, & 10 30, p.m. Saturdays Matinee at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m

MADAN THEATRES LIMITED ATTRACTIONS.
THE EXCELSIOR
TWICE NIGHTLY
6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Last nights of the famous Spanish-American Entertainer:
DON G. MERLE
MERRY MOMENTS IN MODERN MAGIC
MAGIC, MIRTH, AND MYSTERY
Another Complete Change of Illusions
"AROUND THE TOWN"
Something absolutely new
The brightest and best topical
"THE FOUR SHADOWS"
11th Episode of the
Thrilling French Serial

THE EMPIRE
Daily
from 4-30 to 10 p.m.

A Splendid VITAGRAPH Blue Ribbon Feature

ALICE JOYCE
AND
Marc Macdermott
"A Woman between Friends"
From the Famous Novel by Robert W. Chambers "Between Friends

THE EMPRESS
Near Grant Road
Tram Terminus.
BOMBAY'S COOLEST & MOST BEAUTIFUL PICTURE THEATRE
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Marvellous Picturization of EMPEY'S
WORLD FAMOUS BOOK
"OVER THE TOP"
In 8 Reels.

Is the one story of life in the trenches that has touched every responsible soul in the Allied Nations. Since the book was published 250 copies have been sold during every business hour every day—or better than four copies every minute. In all more than 3,000,000 people have read it.
See this Wonder Book brought to Life, and it Features
SERGT. ARTHUR GUY EMPEY (Himself).

AMUSEMENTS.

AT YOUR SERVICE!

From Saturday the 4th September 1920

THE MAGNIFICENT, PALATIAL PICTURE--MAHAL
of this Second City of the British Empire

Sandhurst Road.

THE
GLOBE CINEMA

Sandurst Road.

Will be perfectly ready and thoroughly equipped for the edification of the Cinema-Patrons of Bombay under the direct Management and Sole Control of:

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers

(Goverdhan Buildings, New Churney Road.)

AND THIS IS UNDOUBTEDLY GOOD NEWS!

Like the "West End," the "Globe" too will now be the abode of absolutely the very last word in moving Pictures!

PLEASE KNOW!

The Globe Cinema will be thoroughly renovated, freshly painted, altogether overhauled, and will be presented to the Bombay Public completely improved, enlarged and altered.

AN ASSURANCE.

Cinema Patrons know fully well the unlimited resources of Messrs. K. D. & Bros. They have in stock always the very pick of the best of European and American Films—Serial, Dramatic or comic. This will be now at the disposal of the GLOBE.

Picture lovers are thoroughly acquainted with the uniformly high Standard of Films shown at the WEST—END CINEMA, which is also controlled by Messrs. K. D. & Brothers.

The GLOBE CINEMA, of course, shall hence forth have the same high-level mark of Pictures and the same excellent management.

PLEASE LEAVE!

In order to make the extensive improvements, the Globe Cinema will be closed for one week—i. e., from 28th August to 3rd September next.

THE FAMOUS
"WILLSON"
(COOLING AND DUSTPROOF)
GOGGLES
FOR MOTORISTS AND OTHERS.
TWO POPULAR STYLES



Self-Adjusting (silk) Bridge, 17/8" round Amber Lenses with ventilated leather side shields. Each pair in a metal case

Rs. 4-12 per pair.

Shall colour front, 1½ inch rouud Amber Lenses. Ventilated leather side shields. White metal cable Shields. Each pair in a metal case.



Rs. 4-8 per pair.

PETROL
DAY AND —NIGHT—
REGULAR SUPPLIES OF PETROL
ENSURED FOR COUPON
BOOK HOLDERS.
ASK FOR PARTICULARS.
Rs. 2,00,000 WORTH OF ACCESSORIES
UNDER ONE ROOF.
The Advance Motor Co,
ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS,
Sandhurst Bridge Road, Chowpati,
Telep. No. 5121.) BOMBAY. (Teleg: "AUTOMOTIVE."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have just unpacked a large consignment of the follo[wing go]ods:—

1. Sparking Plugs,
2. High Tension Wire Braided 7 m/m.
3. Low Tensions " " 5 m/m.
4. H. & B. Horns Brass & Nickle-plated.
5. Lucas' Horns, Nickle
6. Motor Oil Side Lights, Brass & Nickle.
7. Electric Head Lights.

Special quotations for Trade.

STANDARD AUTOMOBILES

Telegrams :— "Demand"
Telephone:—4191.
58, Standhurst Road, BOMBAY. Branch NASIK.

Messrs. K. D. & Bros.
will shortly release in Bombay
Their great exclusive Western Serial
The Lightning Bryce
Watch when and where.

TO PERMANENTLY CURE CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

READER SAYS TRY DRINKING BEFORE BREAKFAST A LITTLE ALKIA SALTRATES DISSOLVED IN WATER AND YOU WILL FEEL FIT AS A PRIZE FIGHTER ALL DAY.

A clogged liver and constipation ("the beginning of all disease") mean that poisonous toxins are being drawn directly into the blood through thousands of absorbent intestinal glands, thus causing liverishness," biliousness, jaundice, rheumatism, kidney trouble, headache, drowsiness, bad complexion, etc., etc. For nearly ten years I suffered misery from these complaints, before discovering that all my system needed was a thorough cleansing occasionally. When I washed all the poisons out of my body, it immediately acted better, same as a fire burns better with soot cleared from chimney. I advise readers who suffer as I once did to ask any chemist for a few ounces of refined Alkia Saltrates, and take before breakfast a teaspoonful of this dissolved in a half tumbler of water, preferably hot water. This promptly washes out all mucous and acidulous poisons from entire alimentary tract, leaving the way clear and clean to receive and properly digest food. The Saltrated water also quickly reaches the liver by absorption, thus stimulating that organ and at once removing any congestion or sluggishness. This remarkable Alkia Saltrates compound is practically tasteless, also harmless as sugar, in any quantity, and it never gripes. Children love it, especially with a little sugar added. My medical man, after analysing the compound, told me it was composed of the deposits from certain natural medicinal waters, and high authorities have recently pronounced it the greatest solvent, eliminant, cleansing agent, and blood purifier known to science. Its amazing curative properties will soon make anyone a crank on the subject of internal cleanliness.—C. N. H.

YOUR EYE?

Does it troubles you If so, try L. H. Seller's Natural Specific for Eye diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma etc. without knife. Absolutely safe. Per bottle Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 from Bombay Agents: Thomson & Taylor, Esplanade Road. For particulars and proved testimonials apply to L. H. SELLER (D. 11) SAMTA, BENGAL.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 21.
S S Gablonz—Huber, Trieste, etc.
S S Cranfield—Brooks, Rangoon.
S S Sandakan—Richardson, Busreh.
S S Hejaz—Leck, Jeddah.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 21.
S S Chindwara—Davidson, Karachi.
S S Gambhira—Levy, Rangoon.
S S Kumari Hani—Noorudin, Calicut.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance on Saturday:—

S S Loyalty—Ruthen, Marseilles and Genoa.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Warturm for Liverpool.
Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.
Steamer Aras for Mahomerah.
Steamer Parvati for Tellichery.
Steamer Hakodate Maru for Kobe, etc.

S S Gablonz:—The Lloyd Triestino Coy's steamer Gablonz, 4442 tons, Captain R Huber, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste, etc., with a general cargo and 74 passengers.

S S Cranfield:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Cranfield, 3213 tons, Captain J T Brooks, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Sandakan:—The K N Coy's steamer Sandakan, 1111 tons Captain ..chardson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with troops.

S S Hejaz:—The T M Coy's steamer Hejaz, 2483 tons captain J. E. Leck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 27 pilgrims.

S S Chindwara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chindwara, 3307 tons, Captain C Davidson, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Gambhira:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gambhira, 3196 tons, Captain H E S Levy, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Kumari Hane:—The East India S N Coy's steamer Kumari Hani, 90 tons, Captain A Noorudin, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Calicut, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Loyalty:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Loyalty 3032 tons, Captain W Ruthen, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marseilles and Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Mail Steamer "Syria" which left Bombay on the 31st ultimo arrived Marseilles on Friday the 20th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 21st August 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.			
B Kawentz Podolck	..Hull	N F	..W & A G & Co
C/R Dogra	..Java	28-8	..T M & Co
F Ijsdijk	..Colombo	24-8	..E D S & Co
N Hartmore	..Hull	30-8	..T A & Co
O War Cuta	..P Gulf	24-8	..M M & Co
P Baron Fairlie	.. N F	N F	..J F & Co
Offside M Shinkai Maru	.. N F	N F	..N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.			
Bahaduri	..Karachi	24-8	..K N & Co
Indravati	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Mahanadi	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Ponani	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Sabarmati	..Bhavnagar	21-8	..K N & Co
Saraswati	..Marmagoa	21-8	..K N & Co
VICTORIA DOCK			
3 Coconada	..Basra	25-8	..M M & Co
5 Ahmedi	..P Gulf	23-8	..S Hassant & Co
6 Fratelli Bandiera	..Genoa	25-8	..M Italiana
7 Rampur	..Coast Port	24-8	..A I & C N Co
8 Vigo	..Hull	28-8	.. F & Co
9 Burma Maru	..Kobe	28-8	..O S Kaisha
15 Hejaz	..Aden & Jeddah	N F	T M & Co
16 Ferrara	..Abadan	2.-8	..S W & Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK			
1 Nowshera	..Calcutta	23-8	..M M & Co
2 Warturm	..Marmagoa	N F	..K N & Co
4 Castalia	..Liverpool	25-8	..W & A G & Co
7 Australia	..Karachi	N F	..M M & Co
8 C London	..Liverpool	N F	..K S & Co
10 Rio Negro	..Egypt	28-8	..B I M
12 A Gray Cloud	..Calcutta	N F	..T M & Co
12 Chanda	..London	N F	..M M & Co
14 Kaiser-i-Hind	N F	N F	M M & Co
16 Eduard Woermann	..Basra	23-8	W [illegible]
17 Tarsba	..B & S Africa	N F	..M M & Co
Jetty End Varela	..Basra	27-8	..M M & Co

EXPORT.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—1100 cwt casein Polsons Ltd; 28 bales cow hides, P E Boyee & Son; 501 cwt gum Arabi. Nursee Moolgee & Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 285 bales cot on fly, 113 cotton Chimanlal Chandulal & Co; 50 bales cotton waste, K Thacker & Co; 162 cwt kismiss M Jafferbhoy; 12 bales wool raw, M Comersi; 32 bales wool raw Alidina Megjee.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—450 cwt linseed oil cake, R P Wagle.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—1700 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Oporto:—85 bales cotton F P, Forbers, Forbers, Campbell & Co.

S S Castalia for Barcelona:—200 bales cotton, M Motilal & Co; 100 bales cotton, Varduman Bros.

S S Warturn for Dunkirk:—3820 cwt linseed small, 8000 cwt linseed bold, Sandy & Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Shin-i-Maru from Japan. Agents—Nippon Yousen Kaisha:—6 cases stationery, 460 bags sago flour, 247 bales printing paper, 115 bales paper, 37 cases 459 bales cotton yarn, 1500 cases cod oil, 568 cases glassware, 68 cases silk goods, 116 drums 145 cases copper wire, 392 cases porcelain, 13 cases stripped cotton drill, 50 bales grey cot on shirting, 355 bales grey cotton yarn, 311 bales cotton shirting, 1097 bales cotton sheeting 101 cases brass wire, 308 cases brass sheets, 113 cases spun silk yarn, 69 cases cottons, 29 cases rubber goods, 825 bags copra, 50 cases refined camphor, 300 cases cassia, 28 rolls matting, 182 cases 267 chests tea, 144 pkges green tea, 2000 bags refined sugar, 500 bags sugar.

S S Dogra from Java. Agents:—Turner Morrison & Co:—71252 bags 46186 pkges sugar, 7 cases quinine, 35 bags cotton seed.

A Berhampore correspondent wires, Berhampore Municipal Council recorded on Saturday its deep sense of loss to the country by the death of the great patriot Lokamanya Tilak whose selfless service is a noble example to his countrymen and conveys condolences to his family.

* * * * *

A Calcutta message of August 22 says, the first cotton forecast 1920-1921 shows that an area of 13,278,000 acres has been sown this year as against 14,048,000 acres on this date last year or a decrease of 770,000 acres or five per cent. (A. P.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Aug. 20th

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" " Sales of East Indian		300
" " Imports		..
Std. Americans Spot		26.07
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakola		66.06
New York 11 a.m. (As known to in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	27.56
	Jan.	25.90
	Mar.	25.66
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	26.95
	Jan.	25.63

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
Aug.	22.71
Sept.	21.04
Oct.	21.29
Nov.	..
Dec.	20.10
Jan.	19.95
Feb.	..
Mar.	19.38
April	..
May	19.98
June	..
July	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 20th

Months.	To-day's prices.
Aug.	22.24
Sept.	21.40
Oct.	20.99
Nov.	20.36
Dec.	19.94
Jan.	19.71
Feb.	19.48
Mar.	19.20
April	19.00
May	18.80
June	18.63
July	18.45

Tone:—Barely steady.
Manchester Market:—Unsettled.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 20th;

M.G. Bengal Good	8.50
" " Fully Good	9.25
" " Fine	9.75
" No. 1 Comra Good	14.55
" " " Fully Good	15.60
" " " Fine	16.10
" Broach Good M.G.	18.60
" " " "	19.10
" " " "	19.60
" Scinde Good	8.32
" " Fully Good	9.07
" " Fine	9.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Aug. 20th

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	2,000
" Forwarded	53,000
" Imports	25,000
" Stock	1,076,000
Actual Weekly Sales	16,000
Wages Twist	4/2
Printers Cloth	94

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London Saturday, Aug. 21st.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	157,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	139,000
East Indian " "	246,000
American " "	2,541,000
Other " "	284,000
Total Sales	16,000
East Indian Sales	400
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	95,000
" " Forwarded	7,200
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	4,000
" " Speculation	1,000
American Afloat	63,000
East Indian Afloat	23,000
Total Afloat	108,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain	5 000
" " to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York Oct.	27.17
" " Jan.	25 30
" " Mar.	25.20
Tone:—Easy.	
Spot Cotton at New York	33 50
" " Orlean	32.50
Future at New Orleans July	26.40
" Oct.	25.05
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	8 3/16
Demand Bills	3.59,75
Silver Commercial Bars	..
U. S. Mined Refined	101½
Do. Foreign	101½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	34,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	26,000
Week's Exports to Japan	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	700,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	749,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 20th.

Rentes 3%	56 3/4
Bar Sulver Spot	63 3/4
" 2 months hence	63 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying closed weak.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 13th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	8 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	115/2
Interest day to day Loans	5 1/4
" 7 days market Loans	5 1/2
Consols 2½%	46 3/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	54 3/4
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	52 3/4
Government Securities 3½%	46 1/4
On London at Paris Francs	50.70

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£7½
Hongkong Bank	£113½
National Bank	£52½

WAR LOANS.

London, Aun. 20th.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£68 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£77 3/8
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£85 1/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 20th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. Paid Sellers	94
Australian—61lbs. Paid Sellers	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroxepore usual Bold Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£32
Rapeseed Yellow Gazerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£32
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£30½
Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs, ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£39½
Tone of Linseed:—Quieter.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Aug. Buyers	£35
Cottonseed, Bombay (s und delivered per ton) July-Aug. Sellers Firm	£141
Turk Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£33

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£105
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£93½
Copper Brazlers	£106
Yellow Metals	16
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated Sheets	£53½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C.&F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Nominal 85
Fine White Java, C.& F. Bombay Aug-Sept. Nominal 86/6
Fine White Java, C.&F. Karachi Aug-Sept. Nominal 86/6
Tone:—Very quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct. .. 1/9½
Plantation First Latez Crepe Augt. Paid Sellers 1/11½
Tone:—Fairly steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Aug. 21.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 446 for Fully Good Broach August, fluctuated between Rs. 445 and Rs. 446, and advanced to Rs. 447½, this being the quotation at 3 p.m. The bazaar closed at Rs. 447. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 447 declined to Rs. 446½ and closed at Rs. 448½. Ready cotton continues steady with a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	Augt.	448½
Fully Good Bengal	September	208
Fine Oomras	September	251½
Good Southerns	Aug.	457
" "	Sept.-Oct.	423

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th Aug. 1920.

Cotton	3,802 bales.
Wheat	404 Cwts.
Linseed	6,041 "
Rape, etc.	3,170 "
Gingellyseed	6 "
Poppyseed	416 "
Groundnuts	141 "
Casterseed	210 "
Rice	706 "
Myrabollams	587 "
Cottonseed	9,487 "
Mowraseed	306 "
Grain	Nil
Juwar	Nil
Masur	Nil
Barley	564 "
Bajree	814 "
Coal	3,519 Tons.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's 21st Aug. 1920.

American Ra se Rullings Liverpool

Jan—Feb.—Mar.—April.
19.71 18.10 —46
—49
May—June—July—August.
22.24 —76
Sept.—Oct.—Nov.—Dec
20 99 —49

New York—New Orleans:

Jan.	25.30—85
Mar.	25.20—90
Oct.	27.17—48
Dec.	—

Waidas in Marwadi-Bazar growth—July. 446.

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close: 448.

Bengal Open	207
Do. Close	207
Oomra Open	257
Do. Close	258

Yesterday's arrival ..
Arrival time. 1-9-19 to 20-8-20.

This year	3384497
Last year	2506252
Exports Europe	1029
Other parts	—
Japan	1000
China	1000

Our opinion. The financial and the political view of Europe is getting vitial every day, which would affect greatly on trade. We strongly recommend our constituents and friends to dispose off their ready stock at every demand to keep themselves aloof from any predicted danger.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 21st;

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/10 1/8
Bank Demand	1/10 3/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11½
Fcs. Demand	428
American Dollars	306
Hongkong "	255
Shanghai	380
Japan	154½
Singap	178

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

August, 21st 1920.

	per Bl:	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	1 3 6
Sapurji	No. 10½	1 3 6
Curimbhai	No. 12½	1 2 6
Sapurji	No. 6½	6 12 6
Japan	No. 40/1	2 7 0
Do.	No. 42/2	2 7 6
Do.	No. 2/60	2 7 0

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

August, 21st 1920.

	per md:	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	83 8 0
Do.	1	83 8 0
Do.	1½	83 8 0
Do.	1½	83 0 0
Do.	1½	83 0 0
Do.	2	83 0 0

COPPER RATES.

August, 21st 1920.

	per Md:	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	83 8 0
Do	1	83 8 0
Do.	1½	83 8 0
Do.	1½	85 0 0
Do.	1½	86 0 0
Do.	2	85 0 0
Japanese Copper Barrs		—
Panchseka joint		26 8 0
Copper English-Barrs		83 0 0
Brass-Barrs		39 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, Aug. 21st 1920. 6 p. m:

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	87 0 0	8 7 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	84 0 0	8 0 0
" Karachi Bangla	55 0 0	5 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 12 0	13 4 0
" " Cawnpore	12 12 0	13 4 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 12 0	14 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 0 0	17 8 0
" Thin	16 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed. White 85-15	92 0 0	19 0 0
" Gujar 75-25	84 0 0	17 8 0
" Gujar 50-5	77 0 0	16 0 0
" Black	64 0 0	13 0 0
Poppyseed, White	16 0 0	17 0 0
Groundnuts	83 0 0	17 0 0
Mowraseed	7 14 0	8 2 0
Barley	42 0 0	— —
Camorseed	55 0 0	11 4 0
Cottonseeds	33 0 0	6 0 0

Forward:	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	3 14 0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	0 0 0
Linseed May	18 3 0
Linseed Sept.	17 10 0

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has been fairly steady since yesterday. The retail demand has been satisfartory. The special features of importance are as follows:—(1) The curtailment of wholesale demand owing to the higher level of values, (2) the high cost of living necessitating economy in clothing, (3) shortage of rain in some cultivating districts, (4) the decline in the rate of exchange giving cause for anxiety to merchants, (5) the restriction of credit here as well as in upcountry, (6) the anticipated tightness of money owing to locking up of capital, (7) the uncertainty with regard to the future course of values, (8) the high-priced purchases made on own account by some importing firms showing heavy losses, (9) stocks of various sorts being unevenly distributed, (10) signs of speculative tendency in well known marks that are in short supply, (1) want of railway facilities for the movemest of goods, (12) the pretty large arrivals of Japanese cloths booked at lower rates, (13) the disparity existing between rates current here and those quoted in Manchester, (14) the high price of Egyptian cotton reflecting on the values of Fine Mulls, Jaconets asd Dhooties, (15) consumers turning their attention to other cloths on account of the prohibitive prices quoted by sellers, (16) the keen competition of local mill cloths which have gained a firm hold on the market, and (17) the Local mills being is a posittion to sell at still cheaper rates on account of the lower prices of cotton, which is in ample supply.

The Cloth Markets will be closed on Thursday next owing to a *Hindu* holiday.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

REPORT.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 23/9.
Bar Silver Ready, Rs. 111/8.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/10 3/8.
D. D. on London, 1/10 7/8.
3. Mst D/a 1/11 1/4.
D. D. on Paris, Frc 440.
3. Mst D/a, Frc 510.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 148.
60 D/st D/p, Rs. 13.
American Cross Rate, dollar 3.60.
Paris, Frc 50.65.
London Silver spot D 63/12.
London Silver Forward D, 63/12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

5 per cent. War Loans, 83.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 98/12.
4 per cent., Conversion Loan, 77.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 58/8.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated, 65.
4 per cent. Mhnicipal Short dated, 90.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated, 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust Short dated, 66.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust Loan dated, 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was very steady with a fair amount of business passing.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2,800, Century 1,290, Coorla 2,850, Fazulbhoy 1,815, Kohinoor 3,925, Mathuradas 1,250xrt, Phoenix 1,100xd, Simplex 920xrt, Swadeshi 5,556, Bombay Cotton 1,275, Central India 5,450, Currimbhoy 1,340, Finlay 1,390, Luxmi Cotton 3,500, New Great 1,030, Premier 237½, Standard 3 240, Tata Mill 2,425, Bombay dyeing 3,605, Colaba Land 3,190, David 1,815, Kasboorchand 2,300, Madhowji 4,175, Peals 1,305, Shapurji 432½, Swan 1,440, Vishnu Cotton 1,800.

RAILWAYS.

Ahd Dholka 104, Cen Prov Ry 91, Sindh Lt Ry, 125xd, Ahd Prantij 555, Hoshiarpur 67, Upper Sindh 82xd, Amritsar Patti 94, Sialkote 70xd, Tapti Valley 580.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 890, B. Burma N. I. 250pr B. Flour 3350n, Katni Ordy. 250, Tata Iron Defd, 895, Tata Bank, 36½, Alcock Bt. Burma Pet. 17½, B. Steam. 475, Katni Defd. 1,325, Tata Hydro. 1,075, Scindia Steam, As. 8pr, B. Burma. 740xd, B. Tramway 910, Bundi Cement, 45, Tata Iron Ordy 155, Tata Oil. 280 B. I. G. Ins., As. 8 pr.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA Aug. 21.

The market to-day opened firm with a strong inquiry for the favourite bazar. Jute shares Howrah, Reliance and Northbrook were freely dealt in and advanced in price. Coal shares were in less inquiry. In the miscellaneous section, Sugar and cotton shares were firm. The chief features of interest in this section were Allahabad Bank ordinary shares and Carews both of which advanced rapidly in a price. The market closed firm all round. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 64/8, Patmohna 14/4, Sendra 31/12 and 30/12 s.l.

Jute:—Aucland 483, Anglo India 483/8, Budge Budge 710, Dalhousie 664, Fort William 556, Howrah 61/4, Northbrook 101/8, Reliance 61/14.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank 307, Bank of Bengal 1750, British India Corporation 13/8, Burmah Finance and Mining 10/4, Central Provinces Cement 11/12, Carew and Co. 142, Dunbar Cotton 695, Gauhati Shillong Motor Transport 93, Indian Iron and Steel 104 small lot, Kesoram Cotton 22/12, Kumardhubi Engineering 31/4, Marshall Sons and Co., (India) Ltd., 11/8, Madans Theatre 15/8, New Savan Sugar 16/8, Pioneer Sugar 20/12, Tinnevelly Textile 21.

Government paper three and half per cent was quoted at Rs. 59/2 small lots at 59/10. War bonds 1922 98/8 and 1928 at 99/6 per cent.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer closing quotations one shilling ten one fourth pence and Demand Bills one shilling ten three eighth pence.

The date of return of the Madras Government from Ootacamund to Madras is 9th October.

* * * * *

It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rates on the 19th and 20th instant were 360½ and 358 respectively.

* * * * *

Death is announced of Mr. Longfellow, local manager of Ford Company, due to the accidental over-turning of a tractor causing severe injuries.

* * * * *

Trade returns for July last show that the imports amounted to Rs. 28 crores against 15 crores in July 1919, and 14 crores in July 1914. Exports including re-exports during the same period amounted to 100 crores as compared with 92 crores in 1919 and 84 crores in 1914. (A. P.)

A meeting of the Muslim University Association will be held on 29th August at Aligarh to discuss the Muslim University Bill

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to your correspondent's letter about insulting of Indian Professors.

I wonder, on the face of the statements, he has made, if your August correspondent is a student of the Grant Medical College and if he has ever heard the names of Drs. Nadgi, Dalal, Kohiyar Duggan, Deshmukh and Surveyor or know anything of the sentiment or respect commanded by these worthies among the students in general. The class room is not a military barrack where order and respect can be ordered. It is a meeting place of the teacher and the taught, all gentlemen, and the only means to keep order and discipline there is to have a Professor who can command it by his fitness successfully addressing the class.

Just fancy the Professor asserting that he brings his boards in the class—his lecture as a matter of fact is nothing but a reading of these boards in the class—half an hour before the class begins and are left there for half an hour after the class and those who can not hear may take them down after the class hour. Why the sham of a class then? Let the G. M. C. Council issue these in the form of printed booklets and spare the students the trouble and trial of a class. As an alternative, the students must either sleep or talk with each other—as it is hardly fair to expect them to sit dumb and look at a silent cinema actor. And so the educational career of two students and the prospect of two families are thus blighted in maintaining "discipline."—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

"RUSTICATION OF TWO MEDICAL STUDENTS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the above heading a "Correspondent" has made the following statements in the to-day's issue of "The Chronicle." He says:

1. The report of a meeting of protest against the rustication of two medical students of the Grant Medical College is incorrect in certain details which seems to have given a one sided version.

2. The two students were rusticated by the College Council after careful consideration.

Lastly (3) some of the students behave very rudely towards the Indian Professors.

Let me hasten to remark that your "Correspondent" has either been wrongly given to understand or that he has spoken deliberate lies. It is a pity that your "Correspondent" should have made these damning accusations, and in the face of the true facts which prove the contrary and which I am going to mention presently, I almost begin to conclude that the "Correspondent" has not taken any pains to verify those statements for himself before he betook himself to the Press. In order, therefore, to vindicate the honour of the students I must say that the protest had been signed by at least 750 students of the College out of about a thousand. There is not one single statement made in the protest which the students will not conclusively prove not only to the complete satisfaction of the College Council City over the College Council decides to hold an open trial of the two rusticated students) but also to the entire satisfaction of my friend the "Correspondent" who I am sorry to say has been only one side of the picture.

As regards the "careful consideration" that the College Council has shown while rusticating these two students all that I will do is to draw the attention of the "Correspondent" to the statement of the two students in question. Their statements which graphically describe in a melancholy manner the show of justice and "careful consideration" that was meted out to them are an open secret now. They in fact form now a chapter in the history of administration of the educational institutions in general and throw a lurid light on the psychology of those in power whenever such petty bickerings take place between the teachers and the taught.

Lastly, as regards the statement that the students behave very rudely towards the Indian Professors, I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that a more shameless and a blacker lie could not have been manufactured; while it only goes to the ulter discredit of the man who fabricated it, be he who he will.

But by a peculiar chain of circumstances a direct lie to this meanly accusation come from those very Professors who have always had the fairness to acknowledge, inspite of the petty occasional breaches of discipline on the part of the students, that the latter have always acquitted themselves honourably and well your "Correspondent" quotes (by implication) the present commotion in College as a case in point. Let me point out that such instances are the outcome not of malice on the part of the students. They are the result of an ingrained *frivolity* which is a part and parcel of the nature and the make up of the students here in India as well as in England and for the matter of that, throughout the entire world. It does not, I suppose, require any effort on my part to impress this self-evident truth on the mind of your "Correspondent." But this is by the way.

I will now quote a few instances which will shatter completely the malicious accusation that the students have been behaving rudely towards the Indian Professors.

The latest instance is that of Major Duggan (Professor of Ophthalmology) who in his closing lecture complimented, without reserve, the students on their good behaviour in the class during all the lectures. He even went to the length of saying that that was the "most well-behaved" class he had ever seen. There are other Indian Professors besides Major Duggan, who, although, they have not similarly expressed themselves in so many words (only because they hadn't such an occasion to do so) will assuredly testify to this when I say that they never had had any such occasion to compel them to castigate on the conduct of the students. And the names of those Indian Professors are:

1. Dr. Alban D'Souza (Prof. of Physics).
2. Dr. Kohiyar (Prof. of Biology).
3. Dr. Nadgir (Prof. of Anatomy—now on leave).
4. Dr. Dalal (Prof. of Operative Surgery).
5. Dr. Kapadia (Prof. of Pathology).

I am perfectly confident that I will be borne out by the above gentlemen in what I say, not only because such is the real truth, but also because the honour and fair name of a premier institution require that we should guard it jealously and well against the paltry accusations of this type.

For the rest, I can allow the "Correspondent" to stew in his own juice.—Yours, etc.,

"A MORE TRUTHFUL CORRESPONDENT."

Bombay, Aug. 19.

A BASELESS ALLEGATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request you to kindly insert the following few lines in a corner of your esteemed paper?

It's really a pity that "a correspondent" in yesterday's issue of "The Chronicle" takes altogether a wrong view of the attitude of students in the G. M. College, when he says that they behave very rudely towards their Indian professors.

I certainly do admit that students in this college, as in any other college, are occasionally apt to make mischief in the class to a great extent, but I cannot even for a second entertain the idea that they think it their special privilege only to harass their Indian Professors. I remember different occasions, both in this college and else where, on which students created much mischievous noise in the class to trouble the professors whilst lecturing, and I can definitely say that these Professors in some cases were Indians and in other cases non-Indians; and I can further assure you that one common cause of such behaviour of the students towards the professors was due to either because the professor was incapable speaking loud enough so as to be heard even by the first two rows or because he was unable to treat the subject in an intelligent manner.

Sir, if it is the impression of your correspondent that the students behave rudely towards their Indian professors only, I ask for the explanation of their good conduct towards Dr. A. K. Dalal, although he treats them, for their good, of course, with an iron rod. I ask why was Dr. Nadgir, former professor of Anatomy, so much respected by the students. May I also ask why the students behave so well with Dr. Alban D'Souza, and Dr. Kohiyar, who are all Indians.

I do not wish to question the justice or injustice of the judgment given by the College Council regarding the two rusticated students, but I really take a strong objection to the statement that the Indian professors alone are unnecessarily harassed by the students, other than Indian's also often fall a prey to their bad behaviour for some cause or other.—Yours, etc.,

Girgaon, Aug. 20.

X. Y. Z.

DISASTROUS ROCKBURST.

(Associated Press.)

OORGAUM, Aug. 20.

A disastrous rockburst occurred in Bullen shaft, Oorgaum Mine, at about 1 p.m. on Tuesday last. Fifteen men were removed to the hospital with injuries, while four were entombed beneath the debris, who were rescued after 48 hours' and sent to the hospital, where they are making good progress.

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Do not throw away after use. We sharpen Gillette, Clemak, Auto, Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-2 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Arbeuz and thick blades As. 4 each. Twinplex Stroppers Rs. 11 each. All post free. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows Street, (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

S. A. S.
With apologies to the poet of
"EXCELSIOR."

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid doleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S."

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rang
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S."

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan,
"S. A. S."

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S."

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sign,
"S. A. S."

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S."

At break of day all in a band
The elders of this fever-land
Out to temple for their prayer
Heard on their way the playful air,
"S. A. S."

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S."

There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay;
And still in climes both nigh and far
These words drop like a falling star,

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC CURES ALL FEVERS.
SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.
Proprietors:—
MADON, SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

RAILWAY SERVANTS' SOCIETIES.

The Annual General Meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Ltd. took place at the Society's Office, 15 Victoria Building, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay, from the 18th to the 20th instant. A large number of Delegates from all the principal Railways attended and *inter alia* discussed the question of amalgamating with other Railway Unions. We understand it has been definitely decided to take steps to further this object and it is anticipated that the response from other Unions will be satisfactory.

COUNCIL ELECTION.

(Associated Press.)

Mr. Vasudeo Rajaram Gupte is a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of the City of Poona and Mr. Sidharam Ama Manurkar is standing on behalf of the same constituency in the interests of the backward communities.

First sugarcane crop forecast for 1920-21 shows that the total area planted at 2,635,000 acres as against 2,689,000 acres, or a decrease of two per cent. The present condition and prospects of the crop on the whole are reported to be good.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mandvi Ward Bye-election.
Statutory Meeting of the Sir Hukamchand and Dalmia Cotton and Oil Mills, Ltd., 566-88 Shaik Memon S., 1 p.m., and Extraordinary General Meeting at 1-15 p.m.
Statutory Meeting of the Zandu Pharmaceutical Works, Ld., at the office of Seth M. Vallabji 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, 5 p.m.
Students' condolence meeting re. the late Mr. Tilak, Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Mr. D. Chamau Lall to preside.
Charity performance of "Punya Prabhava" for the Aryan Educational Society.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Special General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Branch of the B. P. Students' Federation, Arya Bhavan 6-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 24.

Standing Committee, 5-10 p.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. Surat via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.
Farewell party to the Hon. Mr. A. A. Visram Sir C. Jehanger Public Hall, Mayo Road, 6-30 p.m.
Public Meeting of Citizens of Bombay, Gaiety Theatre Bori Bunder, 6 p.m. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, Sheriff of Bombay to preside.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.

H. B. Waring Company opens at the Excelsior Theatre in the "The Choice" 9-30 p.m.
Unveiling ceremony of Rev. Dr. Scott's portrait in Wilson College at 6-30 p.m.
Bakrid: Banks closed. (All Post Offices in Bombay working as on Sundays.)
Entertainment to the Hon. Mr. A. A. Visram by B. I. Colonial Merchants' Association at "Flowermead," Warden Road, 6-15 p.m

THURSDAY, Aug. 26.

Farewell entertainment to the Hon. Mr. A. A. Vishram of B. E. Africa at "Goolshan," Peddar Road, 6-15 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

MARRIAGE.

MEDORA—KOTHAWALA—August 18th 1920. at Jamsi Cottage, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad, Sohrab elder son of Mr. and Mrs Dhunjibhoy J. Medora of Ahmedabad, to Gool, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs Rustomji Ratanji Kothawala of Baroda.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Balwant Sangeet Mandalee will stage the performance of the "Punya Prabhava" by the late Mr. Gadakari in aid of the funds of the above Society, to-day at 8-30 p.m

CLERKS' UNION CONTINUATION CLSSES.

The Clerks' Union Continuation Classes, Girgaum, recommenced work on Friday last The Honorary Lecturer in Accountancy holds his classes from 7-30 to 8-30 a.m, as usual on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

G. I. P. RY, STORES CLERKS' UNION.

At a general meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Stores Clerks' held on the 20th inst., it was resolved to take steps to form a Stores Clerks' Union to promote and safeguard the interests of the clerical staff of the Stores Department it was also resolved to depute Messrs. J. S Amaral and N. A. Kamath, as delegates to represent the Stores Department at the mass meeting of the G. I. Rly employees to be held at Igatpuri on the 24th, 25th and 26th inst.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF SHRI A. GHOSE.

A public meeting was held at Ghatkopar on Sunday the 15th instant to celebrate the birthday of Shri Aurobindo Ghose. The following resolution was passed:—

"That the public Meeting of the Residents of Ghatkopar held on 15th August 1920. to celebrate the birthday of Shri Aurobindo Ghose takes this opportunity of placing on record their deep sense of reverence and admiration for expounding the ancient Aryan philosophy of spiritual life to uplift modern humanity including as it does the best way for the reincarnation of India.

"The Meeting also requests him that he will take an early opportunity to come to India to give us the benefit of his personal magnetic influence."

GIRL DROWNED IN MAHIM CREEK.

Hajarabai, a Mahomedan girl of eight went to Bandra on the 19th instant with her brother Nasir Ahmed, aged ten years, to visit the tomb of a Pir. They went by the causeway and were returning along the railway line. Towards evening, when they were on a railway bridge between Mahim and Bandra, on which there are planks somewhat apart from each other, she said that a train was coming and asked her brother to run. Her brother was holding her hand when her legs went into a gap between two planks one of which was loose. He held her for a time, but could not support her long thus and consequently she fell into the water and was carried away by the current. Her body was found the next day on the Mahim beach. There were other men on the bridge but not close to her.

At an inquest held on her body by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, a verdict of death caused by drowning in the Mahim Creek into which she accidentally fell from a bridge of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was recorded.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD CONDOLENCE MEET

An extra ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood was held on the morning of Sunday the 22nd at the quarters of the Brotherhood for the purpose of expressing its sorrow at the demise of Mr. B. G. Tilak. In the absence of Sir N. G. Chandravarkar due to an indisposition, Mr. M. R. Jayakar was voted to the chair.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar's message was read out to the audience by Mr. Jayakar. The resolution of condolence at the death of Mr. B. G. Tilak was then proposed by Mr B. N. Motiwalla, supported by Dr. Durandhiar Mr. Mawji Govindji and several others and was unanimously carried all standing. The Chairman's speech and a vote of thanks brought the meeting to a close.

Owing to pressure of space we are able to publish only the above summary of the proceedings, but we hope to publish a fuller account in a future issue.

Dr. Sir Prafulla Comar Roy arrived in Bombay yesterday, morning and was a guest at the Bengali Students' eMess at Arkadiar Buildings. He is sailing for England to-day by the s.s. Loyalty.

The "Pioneer" understands many of Indian Muhajirin in Kabul have appealed to the Amir to be allowed to return to their homes.

THE EGREGIOUS MR. EMANUEL.

CRUSHING REPLY FROM DHARWAR MUNICIPALITY.

"WITHIN ITS RIGHTS IN CLOSING SCHOOLS."

We understand that Mr. N. G. Kargudri, B.A., LL.B., President, Dharwar Municipality, has addressed the following letter, dated Aug. 11th 1920, to Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, Collector of Dharwar.

Sir,— With reference to your Office No. Mun. 445 dated 5th August 1920. I have the honour to forward herewith the true copy of the correspondence between me and the Chairman and the members of the Schools Committee. I am also forwarding herewith the resolutions of the General Committee held on the 9th instant at 5-30 p.m. which resolutions approve of the closing of the Municipal Schools on 2nd instant, take strong objection to the remarks by the Collector concerning late Mr. B. G. Tilak and deeply mourn his death and lastly place on record his eminent and invaluable services to India in general and to Local Self-Government in particular.

The above correspondence and the resolutions speak for themselves and they answer the first question in the affirmative.

I am, as President, more concerned with the second question, viz, whether I have any reasons to show why the Municipality should not be superseded on account of the closing of the schools. I think that I can show very satisfactory reasons in that respect and also for not taking the extreme action by Government as provided by the District Municipal Act,

(a), Section 179 clause 1 of that Act gives powers to the Governor in Council to supersede a Municipality for some specified reasons and so the question is whether this Municipality has made any default or done any act justifying the Governor to take such a serious action against it. Certainly the Municipality in closing the schools cannot be considered to have shown its incompetency or to have made any default in performing its duties imposed on it by the Act or by any other law in force. The question will, therefore be whether the Municipality has exceeded or abused any powers vested in it. I, however, fail to see how any of its powers has been exceeded or abused on account of schools being closed for the death of late Mr. B. G. Tilak who was known as Lokamanya i.e. a man respected by the whole country or people.

POWERS OF MUNICIPALITY.

(b) This raises the question as to the powers of this Municipality regarding public education imparted in the Municipal Primary Schools. The Schools' Committee have, I think, wide powers in the management of these schools under sections 27 and 28 of the District Municipal Act subject to the proviso to the section 58 of that Act. Under that proviso, G. R. No. 2585 E. D. of 6-12-1894 has been issued defining the extent of independent authority of the Municipalities in respect of the public education and their relations with the Government Educational Department. The very first rule or para of this G. R. says "power and duties of every Municipality in respect of the establishment and maintenance of Schools may, *subject to the reservation and condition hereafter contained* and subject to such alterations as may from time to time be made, be delegated to a Schools' Committee, etc. But I find no reservations or condition in this G. R. regarding such matters such as closing schools for any reasons. Again the rules of this Municipality delegating their powers to Schools' Committee sanctioned by the Commisioner S. D. in his No. P/1158 dated 4-9-1891 provide in rule No. 56 that "the Schools' Committee shall be vested every power and duty in connection with the Educational matters develving on the Municipality *unless specially reserved* by these rules". But I find no reservation in such matters in the rules. So the Act, the G. R., and the Rules of this Municipality, have not curtailed the wide powers of the Municipality especially in connection with the closing of the Schools for any sufficient reasons.

(c). The question, therefore, is whether the Municipality has in this matter exceeded or abused its powers. As to the power of closing the schools for a day or two, there can be no doubt that such power does and must exist just like in the case of Government or private schools and colleges and the question of determining whether the ground of Mr. Tilak's death for doing so was sufficient entirely rested with the Schools' Committee as shown in para (b) above. The fact that there was no formal resolution of School Committee in this respect is no ground since the Chairman being a Government servant did not like to sign the circular issued for the purpose. The majority of the members of the Committee were in favour of the proposal and actually took upon themselves the responsibility of closing the school in their charge under the urgent circumstances of the time. The majority considered and in my opinion, rightly, that the death of late Mr. B. G. Tilak, whom the whole of India admired as a great scholar and leader and who was respected as Lokamanya throughout India, was more than sufficient ground for closing the schools as a mark of respect. The very fact that the a number of Municipal Schools in many other Districts and places and even various private Colleges and Schools were closed on this very ground is a sufficient reason to show that a Schools' Committete exercised their power wisely in this respect. Not only this but even the big Municipalities like those of Bombay, Poona Nagapur, etc. have passed resolutions expressing regret at Mr. Tilak's death and placing on record his eminent services for India. I, therefore, clearly am of opinion that the Municipality through the Schools' Committee have neither exceeded nor abused their powers in this respect.

(d). Again I make myself bold enough to say that the Municipalities which form part of Local Self-Government are not subordinates to the Collector or to the Governor in Council in all matters whether important or trivial except in matters specifically provided in the Act. The very first principle underlying the institution of Local Self-Government requires as much non-interference as is possible with the Municipal Administration by the Government authorities except in financial or other important matters affecting the interest of the Ratepayers entrusted to the charge of the Municipalities. Is the interference threatened by the Collector, therefore, the one of the kind? I unhesitatingly but humbly say that it is not. I may further go to state that the remarks of the Collector in his letter qualifying the name B. G. Tilak, viz. "notorious and unrepentent criminal" are most objectionable and insulting to all Indians as resolved by the General Committee.

3. It may be said that Mr. Tilak having been convicted for sedition the Municipality ought not to have shown respect to him by closing the schools. But here opinions differ. Some Government authorities may be against such a respect being shown to him especially because he in spite of his conviction persisted in severely criticising the Government and its measures whenever necessary. But in the eyes of the general public or of the majority of the same, such convictions did not make him less respected, since his writings and actions for which he was convicted were actually not by any selfish motives but solely for the good of the people and the country. It cannot be denied that he had a wonderful hold over the minds of the people on account of his great scholarship and his other various qualities of head and heart. I, therefore, think and hope that many will agree with me in so thinking, that it would have been a great sin and failure of duty if the Municipality had not shown respect to him by closing the schools. If, however, the Municipality is to be superseded for the simple reason that the schools were closed on account of Mr. Tilak's death, then I for one consider that the privileges of the Local Government are not worth having.

4. Lastly, it is my bounden duty to inform that the Collector by his adjective "notorious and unrepentent" given to Mr. Tilak and by thus speaking ill of the dead has probably unwittingly wounded the minds of the people to an enormous extent. I leave it to that Officer whether he will find it necessary to mend matters in time.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Sd.) N. G. KARGUDRI,
President,
Dharwar Municipality.

The members of the "Mahatma Gandhi Sangam" of Thiruppalathurai in a manifesto approve of Mr. Gandhi movement of "Non-Co operation" and wish him "unqualified success in this great undertaking."

NON-COOPERATION.

MORE OBJECTIONS ANSWERED

Mr. M. K. Gandhi writes in "Young India."

Swadeshmitran is one of the most influential Tamil dailies of Madras. It is widely read. Every thing appearing in its columns is entitled to respect. The editor has suggested some practical difficulty in the way of non-coperation. I would therefore like, to the best of my ability, to deal with them.

I do not know where the information has been derived from that I have given up the last two stages of non-co-operation. What I have said is that they are a distant goal. I abide by it. I admit that all the stages are fraught with some danger, but the last two are fraught with the greatest—the last most of all. The stages have been fixed with a view to running the least possible risk. The last two stages will not be taken up unless the committee has attained sufficient control over the people to warrant the beliefs that the laying down of arms or suspension of taxes will, humanly speaking, be free from an outbreak of violence on the part of the people. I do entertain the belief that it is possible for the people to attain the discipline necessary for taking the two steps. When once they realise that violence is totally unnecessary to bend an unwilling government to their will and that the result can be obtained with certainty by dignified non-co-operation, they will cease to think of violence even by way of retaliation. The fact is that hitherto we have not attempted to take concerted and disciplined action from the masses. Some day, if we are to become truly a self-governing nation, that attempt has to be made. The present, in my opinion, is a propitious movement. Every Indian feels the insult to the Punjab as a personal wrong, every Musulman resents the wrong done to the Khilafat. There is therefore a favourable atmosphere for expecting cohesive and restrained movement on the part of the masses.

So far as response is concerned, I agree with the Editor that the quickest and the largest response is to be expected in the matter of suspension of payment of taxes, but as I have said, so long as the masses are not educated to appreciate the value of non-violence even whilst their holdings are being sold, so long must it be difficult to take up the last stage into any appreciable extent.

I agree too that a sudden withdrawal of the military and the police will be a disaster if we have not acquired the ability to protect ourselves against robbers and thieves. But I suggest that when we are ready to call out the military and the police on an extensive scale, we would find ourselves in a position to defend ourselves. If the police and the military resign from patriotic motives, I would certainly expect them to perform the same duty as national volunteers, not as hirelings but as willing protectors of the life and liberty of their countrymen. The movement of non-co-operation is one of automatic adjustment. If the Government schools are emptied, I would certainly expect national schools to come into being. If the lawyers as a whole suspended practice, they would devise arbitration courts and the nation will have expeditious and cheaper method of settling private disputes and awarding punishment to the wrong doer. I may add that the Khilafat Committee is fully alive to the difficulty of the task and is taking all the necessary steps to meet the contingencies as they arise.

Regarding the leaving of civil employment, no danger is feared, because no one will leave his employment, unless he is in a position to find support for himself and family either through friends or otherwise.

Disapproval of the proposed withdrawal of students betrays, in my humble opinion, lack of appreciation of the true nature of non-co-operation. It is true enough that we pay the money wherewith our children are educated. But when the agency imparting the education has become corrupt, we may not employ it without partaking of the agent's corruption. When students leave schools or colleges I hardly imagine that the teachers will fail to perceive the advisability of themselves resigning. But even if they do not, money can hardly be allowed to count where honour or religion are the stake.

As to the boycott of the councils, it is not the entry of the Moderates or any other persons that matters so much as the entry of those who believe in non-co-operation. You may not co-operate at the top and non-co-operate at the bottom. A councilor cannot remain in the council and ask the *gumasta* who cleans the council table to resign.

NON-COOPERATION.

RENUNCIATION OF GOVT. GRANT OF LAND FOR LABOURERS.

(From "Young India.")

The following is the copy of a letter that Ben Ansuya Sarabhai wrote to the Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad Division:

SEVASHRAM, AHMEDABAD,
August, 10th, 1920.

Sir,

With reference to your memorandum addressed to the collector and forwarded to me about my aplication for a site for labourers I regret to inform you that for the present I shall be unable to avail myself of the proposed grant by reason of my having joined the non-co-operation movement in the matters of the Khilafat and the Punjab. Apart from the fact that I hold personally strong views on the Khilafat and Punjab questions, representing as I do a very large number of Mussalman millhands for whom the Khilafat is a religious question, I should be unable to receive any Government grant from which the latter may derive any worldly advantage. I am anxious to make my position thus clear in order to prevent the appearance of ungratefulness or unmindfulness when I know that Mr. Chatfield, the Collector now on leave, put himself to considerable trouble in order to benefit the labourers by the proposed grant and that the grant itself meant no small pecuniary concession.

Yours, Sincerely,
ANSUYA SARABHAI.

(It is estimated that the value of the proposed grant was about Rs. 30,000—Ed. Y. I.)

THANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Hon. the Chief Justice and the other Judges of the Bombay High Court have placed the High Court Pleadership candidates under a heavy debt of gratitude by amending the H. C. Pleadership Examination rules very liberally. No words of mine can do justice to the expression of our thankfulness to their Lordships.

Up to now it was supposed by the candidates that the High Court of Bombay deliberately maintained a high standard for the examination with the express object of passing as few candidates as possible in order to prevent fresh additions to the already overcrowded bar. But now it is brought home to the candidates that the Hon'ble Judges are incapable of holding such ungenerous and unworthy ideas and the present amendments are proof, if any proof is needed at all.

We the candidates cannot also be too thankful to the Bombay "Chronicle" and the "Times of India" for their kind support to our cause. Both the papers opened their columns to our representations and we are highly thankful to them.

I understand that the candidates intend holding a meeting shortly to thank the Hon'ble Judges and the Press. But I think it would not be improper for me to hasten to thank them in advance. Therefore, thanks.—Yours, etc.,

K. G. KAMATH.

Aug. 19.

PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

WORKERS' STRIKE SETTLMENT REACHED.

MEN RESUMED WORK LAST NIGHT.

The Port Trust Railway workers, numbering nearly 1,400 who had been out on strike for 9 days resumed work last night. The following circular had been issued and circulated by Mr. I. R. Reynolds, the Manager:—

"The Trustees have considered the question of the pay of the Menial Staff and are pleased to say they will pay the last increase of Rs 2, and Rs. 4 from the 1st September, 1919, instead of from 1st March and 1st April, 1920. They are also pleased to say that they will approach the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways and ask them to grant return passes and privilege ticket orders to staff.

"The Trustees have already decided to give Provident Fund in lieu of Gratuity to the whole of the Port Trust Staff.

I am also willing as I told the staff last time I would consider it to give annual increments."

The men were further warned that these terms were conditional on the men returning to duty by Sunday August 22, and that if they failed to do so, they would be considered as deserters, their places would be filled up and they would have to vacate their quarters.

A meeting of the workers under the auspices of their union was held at Mazagaon yesterday morning, Mr. Chaman Lall presiding. It was resolved that with the concurrence of the Chief Delegates Committee a deputation consisting of Messrs. Joseph Baptista, V M. Pawar, D. Chaman Lall, Tiran Singh Rama Lurgani Gauria, and Bachu Singh should interview the manager. The last named four gentlemen proceeded to Mr Reynolds' bungalow, and there discussed the demands made by the workers. It was agreed that there would be no victimisation; that all points would be sympathetically considered; that a satisfactory reply would be given to the men within a week regarding passes; that waggon-shop workers grievances would be sympathetically considered; that the existing 8 hours day should prevail and that pointsmen would get the same hours prevailing on the G. I. P. if these happen to be different, that all other grievances relating to fines, clothes, roll-call, Railway Cabin men, etc., on being placed before the Manager would be sympathetically settled including the question of strike pay which would be referred to the Trustees. A very large though hurried meeting of the workers was called late at night at Siewara and after a detailed explanation by Mr. Chaman Lall of the terms, the men unanimously resolved to return to work last night. We are glad for the sake of the men at the speedy termination of the strike and we hope the authorities and especially Mr. Reynolds, who has shewn a very praise-worthy and conciliatory spirit, will meet the demands of the workers in a generous manner.

B. P. T. RY. EMPLOYEES' UNION.

An Executive Committee meeting of Bombay Port Trust Railway, Employee's Union was held on Friday at Hirabaug under the presidentship of Dr. N. D. Sawarkar. The following business was transacted:—

The resignation of the presidentship of Mr. A. Saunders was accepted. He was prepared to withdraw the resignation on 12 conditions, which were put to vote and rejected by the Committee by majority.

2. The resignation of the Vice-President, Mr. Shahane, was also accepted.

3. Mr. V. M. Powar, Bar-at-Law was then elected unaimously the new President of the Union and Mr. D. Chaman Lall the Vice-President.

4. A Committe consisting of 7 members was appointed to investigate and ascertain the minimum expenses that the Union may have to under go with regard to room, material, etc., required for the office of the Union.

5. Another Committee consisting of 3 members was formed to make enquiries as regards the injuries received by some of the members of the Union during the present Bombay Port Trust Railway strike.

ALCOCK AND ASHDOWN STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Ginwalla has invited the attention of the public to the prolonged strike of the workmen in the workshops of Alcock and Ashdown. The reason the men have not returned to work is that they cannot desert the men who have been dismissed by the manager. It is not desried that these men were good workmen and have served faithfully for years. The only reason for dismissing them is that they interested themselves in forming or promoting the union of the workers in the workshops concerned, as an example to deter others from similar pursuits. In this respect Mr. Edmondson is over 100 years behind the times. Over 100 years ago the British people recognised the right of British workmen to combine for collective bargaining. To-day Mr. Edmondson is denying to the people of India what no one outside a lunatic asylum dreams of denying to the people of England in the British Isles, or to white folks anywhere in the World.

I am informed that the shareholders are chiefly Indians. Is there no shareholder who will take up the cause of the men and call upon the agents to assign reasons for this extraordinary attitude towards the right of men to unite for safeguarding their interests and promoting their welfare by methods universally recognised as perfectly proper and legitimate. The Unions have come to stay. It is wicked to deny to Indians the right conceded to white men in every part of the Globe.

It may suit speculators on the stock exchange to force the price of Alcock shares by prolonging the strikes, but I have no doubt that there must be many holding Alcocks who cannot but look with disapprobation the indefensible attitude of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., who are the agents of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co. I would earnestly appeal to them to convene a meeting of the shareholders. If the men return to work under pressure of hunger it will not be creditable to any one concerned whether they be shareholders, managers or agents. I have no doubt that there will be trouble in the near future. I would therefore request the shareholders in the interes's of humanity and the birthright of workers to exercise their influence on Mr. Edmondson. I have tried my best to bring influence to bear upon him through other large employers of labour; but though they helped me, Mr. Edmondson has proved adamantine to all influence. I am therefore constrained to make one last effort for peace and order to the shareholders themselves. I trust my appeal will not fall on deaf ears or on stony ground.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

SPENCER CUP XI BEAT HINDU GYMKHANA.

FINE BOWLING BY KATRAK AND KOTHARE.

The Spencer Cup XI, composed of players selected from the different Parsi "maidan" clubs competing for the Spencer Cup, beat the Hindu Gymkhana yesterday by 78 runs, the Cup team, which was led by the veteran, Dr. M. E. Pavri, was able to put up a total of 171 thanks to some consistent batting and their opponents' mistakes, who dropped some easy catches. Elavia, who is developing into a good all-rounder, played by far the best game on his side, contributing 41 by faultless cricket and hitting five 4's in the course of his innings. M. Reporter, B. Bhapu and J. Elchidana also played well for their respective scores of 28, 27 and 22. Considering the length of the Cup Eleven's innings, R. Kothare bowled remarkably well, capturing no less than seven wickets at the comparatively small cost of something under 9 runs each.

On the visitors' side the bowling honours were carried off by D. Katrak, whose bowling showed the very handsome analysis of 10 overs, 2 maidens, 21 runs and 5 wickets. The young bowler possesses an effective leg break and evidently has a good deal of command over the ball, when he could break in with such ease and frequency on a batsmen's wicket like the Hindu Gymkhana's. His bowling bears promise of a fine future and with more experience he should prove a great acquisition to his co-religionists. J. Elavia also bowled well, claiming 3 wickets at a cost of 14 runs each.

GYMKHANA INNINGS.

To the Cup XI total of 171, the Gymkhana replied with one of 93 and thus lost the match by 78 runs. One of their players, R. S. Wagle, hurt his fingers, whilst bringing off a magnificent catch off Kothare which sent back Elchidana, and was consequently unable to bat. B. S. Muzumdar made the top score for the Gymkhana showing good cricket, while K. R. Kelusker treated the spectators to a fine display of hard hitting, making 23 runs within a short time. The only other batsman on the Gymkhana side to enter into double figures was M. D. Pai who played well for his 16.

Punctuality is evidently not among the many virtues with which the Gymkhana players are endowed, and it has happened more than once this season that several members of their teams originally selected to play were late in coming and their places had to be filled with other members of the Gymkhana who happened to be present. The story repeated itself yesterday, when nearly half the Gymkhana Eleven were found to be absent at the time appointed for making the start, and M. M. Goradia, their skipper, had considerable difficulty in whipping up a team at the eleventh hour. Consequently the team which actually took the field yesterday was very much different from the one originally selected.

SARASWAT BEAT BOMBAY GYM.

FINE BOWLING BY DALVI.

A splendid bowling performance by S. M. Dalvi and a fine innings by V. A. Dalvi were the principal features of the match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Gawd Saraswat Cricket Club, in which the latter defeated the Gymkhana by the substantial margin of 6 wickets. The Saraswats disposed of the Gymkhana for a small total of 71, S. M. Dalvi's fine bowling being the main cause of the batsmen's collapse.

Capt. Crockwell played fine cricket, contributing 25, the highest individual total on his side, but the rest could do nothing substantial against the Saraswat attack. Capt. Le Bas and G. C. Phillips were the only two men to enter into double figures besides Crockwell, the remaining eight being sent back for only 15 runs. S. M. Dalvi bowled with great effect, securing the very splendid analysis of 7 wickets for a like number of runs apiece.

The Saraswats scored 75 for 4 wickets, to which V. A. Dalvi contributed a fine innings of 44. The young batsman played with fine confidence and made some very pretty strokes and was undefeated when the winning hit was made.

GOVT. TEL. VS. KING KING & CO'S C. C.

A cricket match was played on Sunday, on Plot No. 5 of the Oval, resulting in a win for the Telegraphs, by 33 runs. For the Telegraphs, Sequeira, Iyer, S. D'Silva and Birtch put into double figures, scoring 25, 18, 17 and 12 runs respectively.

For the "Kings" Dhod and Johnson put up 17 and 16 runs respectively.

The Telegraphs scored 85 while King King C. C. scored 52 runs.

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ALL-INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the League will be held on SATURDAY, the 4th September, at 8 a.m. at the Reception Committee Hall, 10 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta. All members are cordially invited to attend.

JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU,
Jt. General Secretary.

Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi.
Bombay, 21-8-1920.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, August 23, 1920.

IMPERIAL BROTHERHOOD?

The South African Whites cannot have it both ways. Either they want the Indians to remain there or they do not. They have been representing that the Indians are undesirables, that they are underselling them and that they constitute a menace to the prosperity of the Union. They have been clamouring that the Indians should be got rid of by any means and they recently presented a "monster" petition, signed by over 20,000 persons, to the Union Parliament praying for protection against the Asiatic "menace." So insistent did the demand become that the Asiatic Commission, without waiting to draft a complete report, hastened to recommend to the authorities to have resort to a scheme of "voluntary repatriation"; and the latter, in pursuance of this policy, have been taking active steps to induce the Indians to leave South Africa. But, strange to say, the Whites, instead of readily and joyfully coming forward to co-operate with the authorities in ridding South Africa of the "Indian menace," are reported to be resenting the activities of the Repatriation Department and to be putting all sorts of obstacles in its way. Recently, Mr. Wynne-Cole, the newly appointed Repatriation Commissioner, had occasion to explain to a meeting of employers of Indian labour and others interested in the repatriation movement, the methods he intended to adopt to carry out the instructions of the Government. Mr. Wynne-Cole told these employers that he intended to visit the estates, mines and other centres of industry and explain the Government offer to Indians with the help of Indian "recruiters." He assured them that he intended to use only legal methods and that he would on no account trespass on private grounds and would not think of entering upon any estate without the permission of the owner, but that he would take the opportunity, nevertheless, of addressing the Indians on some public ground. This bit of plain speaking, as was to be expected, served to prick the bubble and it is not surprising that the employers attending the meeting "were frankly antagonistic and made no secret of their grievance against the Government, who were treating them, as they thought, so badly by offering inducements for Indian labourers to leave the country." We are further told that Sir Liege Hulett and other prominent tea and sugar planters prophesied the total ruin of these industries in the absence of Indian labour! The meeting finally passed a resolution, says "Indian Opinion," drawing the attention of Government to "the serious state of affairs which would be occasioned by this repatriation scheme." The hollowness of the hue and cry against Indians is, thus, completely exposed.

If further evidence is needed of the guilty conscience of those responsible for the anti-Indian cry, it is supplied by the following comments of the "Natal Mercury":—

"By all means let the policy of voluntary repatriation be carried out; but if there is to be any propaganda work in connection with it, such propaganda should begin with the Indians who are least indispensable, not with those who are most useful in important industries and irreplaceable by whites and replaceable only with difficulty, if at all, by Natives."

It is, thus, clear that the South African Whites in their agitation against the Indians have been, so to say, running with the hounds and hunting with the hare. They know in their heart of hearts that the Indians are a thrifty, patient, clever and industrious people and as such are of very great profit to their employers, who find white labour too costly and indigenous labour too unskillful for them. At the same time, these employers cannot conceal their chagrin that these Indians should be of thriftier and of simpler habits than the Whites as a class. Hence the hollow cry that Indians are outbidding the Whites and constitute a "menace" to the prosperity of South Africa. The Whites do not realise that they cannot eat the cake and have it. The repatriation scheme, in the face of this half-hearted, if not openly hostile, attitude of the employers, will have little chance of success. There is little indication that so far any appreciable number of Indians have come forward to avail of the Government's offer. It is, perhaps, because of the threatened failure of the scheme that an element of compulsion is now being introduced by the authorities to get rid of such individual Indians or classes of Indians as they look upon as "undesirable" The "Natal Mercury," it will be seen has hinted at such a course.

The latest information which has been received in this country as well as recent speeches of Mr. Wynne-Cole show that not only is the voluntary character of the repatriation scheme in danger of being abandoned, but that as a natural sequel to this revised policy, "inducements" are being held out to those Indians also, who are in no special need of relief. If the Union Government are really resorting to such tactics, they will be guilty of a flagrant breach of faith. They have given repeated assurances that the scheme will be entirely a voluntary one and they cannot, and should not, on any account, countenance any discrimination as to the type or class of Indians who are to be "voluntarily" repatriated. The excuse given for devising the scheme was the distress prevailing among some Indians owing to economic hardship, unemployment and their anxiety to return to India, No question of their "desirableness" or otherwise to their White employer can, therefore, arise in such a scheme. For the latter and the Union Government to decide who should be retained and who should be got rid of, would be both illegal and dishonest. This country will watch with keen anxiety the developments in South Africa, in this connection. Lord Chelmsford, in his speech on Friday, took a very optimistic view of the South African question. We hope his optimism will be justified though all indication point to the contrary.

AMAZED!

The Government of India's attitude towards the sufferings of Indians in Fiji is amazing. Replyinig to the Hon. Mr. Sastri's question regarding the recent happenings in these islands, Sir George Barnes has stated that in view of "the very detailed account" of the riots given in the despatch of the Governor of Fiji, the Government of India "do not think that they would be justified in moving the Secretary of State for India for getting the Colonial Office to appoint a Commission to enquire into the origin of the riots and the measures taken to quell them." Does this mean that the Government of India are in full agreement with the Fiji authorities in holding the Indians entirely responsible for the disturbances and the consequent sufferings heaped on them and that they are prepared to leave these Indians entirely to the mercy of the Fiji officials, whom they regard as their oppressors? If that is, so, the Government of India will be guilty of a shameful betrayal of Indians abroad. Government know, or ought to know, that the disturbances originated through purely economic causes, the wages paid to Indians, both in Government employ and on the plantations, being little short of starvation wages. The Governor's despatch does not make it clear whether, even now, after the tragedy of February last, Indians have been able to secure an adequate increase in their wages. Presumably, the oppressive restrictions on the movements of Indians are also still in force and the scores sent to jail for so called participation in the disturbances are still rotting there. The Government of India, including the Viceroy, have not a word to say about these grave matters. They have accepted as gospel truth the official version of the Fiji Government. They appear prepared to draw a veil over the past, over all the unspeakable atrocities committed against Indians, having, to all intents and purposes, made no independent enquires of their own either into the nature of the grievances of Indians or the extent of their sufferings. We put it to the Government of India whether a self-respecting Government, say, for example, the Japanese Government, would have rested content with a version of affairs supplied by the very authorities who have been charged by the nationals of this Government with oppression, culminating in the shooting down of several innocent lives? The misrepresentations and serious gaps in the story furnished by the Governor have been fully exposed by us in these columns. But these do not exist for the sympathetic gods of Simla. Their only concern for the moment appears to be to send a deputation to Fiji to investigate local conditions and to report on the suitability of further colonisation! Indians do not want any further emigration to these cursed islands, if the authorities and the planters do not make sufficient reparation for their past wrong-doing. The Government of India are mistaken in thinking that their deputation will serve any purpose. Our outraged countrymen want immediate cancelment of all sentences of imprisonment and oppressive reparation for the past, and guarantees regarding future treatment. The Government of India should secure these first and then only can any suggestion from them arise to send a deputation to arrange for further emigration of Indians to Fiji.

Notes of the Day.

"The Massive Silence" over Mesopotamia.

"The Times" has given the Mesopotamian muddlers a rapier-thrust. It has indicted the whole policy of adventure, conquest, oil-hunt parading under the inocuous guise of a mandate and called it wasteful and unnecessary. It has not shrunk from exposing the real state of unrest and maladministration, of force and guerilla warfare by saying plainly that the War Office and the India Office are concealing the truth. How can you call the Arabs rebels it asks, when they merely assert a right to their own country and object to your mandate and dislike the manner in which your authority is being exercised? How can you avoid discontent when you are imposing an elaborate system of adminis'ration on Mesopotamia with highly paid officials "equalling nearly half the personnel of the Covenanted Indian Civil Service"? How can you avoid trouble when "you are maintaining nearly half as many troops in Mesopotamia as the combined strength of the standing army in India before the war"? Revise your policy. The money you are wasting in Mesopotamia "could be better expended at home." This is the burden of the complaint made by "The Times" and if the British Cabinet can weather the storm that will ensue upon this onslaught by sticking to the financiers instead of pursuing the path of sanity it will be able to withstand any exposure. We do not believ in the sincerity of those who want to add lustre to the glory of the Empire by such means. The path to such lustre is the path of blood an dforce and sordid deeds. The hypocrisy of the whole business is apparent when we look at the fact that a mandate must be taken out firstly with the consent of the League, secondly, with the concurrence of the people concerned. While the Premier claims self-determination for the Poles, let him cast a glance at the Arabs. They do not want the present system. The people of England do not desire the present system. And now Lord Northcliffe says it is all an iniquity. But the financiers want their dividends and foolish statesmen wanting glory and lustre for their Empire lend their strength to the oil-seekers in utter disregard of every sentiment of humanity of sanity, and of honesty. Meanwhile Indian soldiers are being sent out to reinforce their comrades in Mesopotamia. We demand from the authorities that they should bring our soldiers home.

The Fiji Tragedy.

The totally unsatisfactory character of the despatches from the Governor of Fiji bearing on the tragedy of February last has been fully exposed in these columns as well as by correspondents who are entitled to write with authority on this subject. Today we publish the views of Pandit Tota Ram, who has lived in Fiji for over two decades and who knows our countrymen there of all classes very intimately. As he points out, there are serious and very suspicious gaps in the Governor's version of the event, which only an independent and impartial commission can satisfactorily explain. The Governor's despatch is as biassed and misleading as the despatch of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's Government to the Government of India on the Jhallianwala Baug and other tragedies of last year. The public of India is deeply pained to see that the Government of India have not yet shown the least concern for the sufferings of our countrymen in Fiji as revealed in the despatch in spite of attempts to gloss over them and in the accounts which have appeared in the press from time to time. Are the Government of India satisfied—as they seem to be—that the official version supplied by the Governor contains the whole truth and that the situation calls for no special efforts on their part to mitigate the hardships and sufferings of our countrymen in Fiji? The Government of India have refrained from any sort of comment on the despatches and are keeping the public of this country in the dark both as regards their own views of the tragic happenings and the steps they have taken or propose to take to bring relief to the unhappy emigrants. We comment elsewhere on the amazing attitude of the Government of India. The apathy of the leaders, of the people in this connection is also most deplorable. Valuable time is passing, and if the despatch of the commission is further delayed much of the useful evidence, as Mr. Tota Ram points out, will be irretrievably lost. We hope the Special Session of the Congress will be able to pay some attention to the wrongs and sufferings of our countrymen in Fiji, as well as in East and South Africa.

The Viceroy on Indian Labour.

It is significant that the Viceroy devoted a part of his speech, in opening the autumn session of the Imperial Council, to Labour. We congratulate Labour and not Lord Chelmsford on this achievement. We say this advisedly because we are convinced that the steady march of Labour, the steady growth of its organisation are facts which have forced the authorities to take note of the changed atmosphere not in a spirit of detached hauteur but in that of statesmanship which tries to peer into the possibilities of the future. This is what the Viceroy said in September 1919:—

"It is of course of great importance to recognise as was fully recognised by my right hon. friend Lord Sinha and the Maharaja of Bikaner, that the conditions of industrial labour in this country differ wholly from those prevailing in the West. I believe it is largely due to their representations that the draft convention drawn up at the Peace Conference specifically recognised that the labour conditions which might be settled for the Western countries would have to be modified in the case of the countries such as India. . . We must recognise that any attempt to bring Indian Labour conditions into line with those of Western countries by violent legislative changes will be disastrous both to the employers and to the employed.

The Changed Tune.

However, although Lord Chelmsford was convinced last year that Indian Labour conditions could not be brought into line with those prevailing in the West, he thinks differently now. This is what he says in his latest speech:

"Workers are beginning to demand not merely the right to live in comfort but a living interest in their work. This is claim that must be taken seriously *and I see no reason why we should not make our new start abreast of the most advanced European countries.* . . . It is essential that a machinery should be devised which will reestablish under modern conditions personal contact and good understanding. *One of the latest developments designed to meet this need elsewhere is the Works Committee.* . . . We are endeavouring to establish similar committees in a few industrial establishments under our control."

The italics are ours. Now who is to be congratulated for having made the authorities realise that Labour in India demands the application of "the latest developments" in Western countries where its own welfare is concerned Not Lord Chelmsford who now speaks a different voice but the force of organised Labour. It is Labour which elected Lala Lajpat Rai to the International Conference and Commission of Enquiry as its representative as against the illegal nomination of a delegate by the Indian Government which has made the Viceroy say now: "We are anxious not to make nominations for the Conference to be held next Spring at Geneva until opportunity has been given to the interests to be represented of voicing their opinions." The conveners of the First All India Trade Union Congress are to be congratulated. Labour must stand four square—and it will win.

The Fruits and Fallacies of the Speech.

There is one fallacy in the speech which must be exposed at once. Lord Chelmsford blames the employers for not conceding the workers' claims at the right moment and thus prolonging strikes. What of the authorities themselves? How many times did the North Western Railway workers appeal to the Viceroy for intervention and how often did they receive even as much as an acknowledgment? The lessons of that strike reveal the intransigence of the authorities for which they are making amends by calling for the establishment of Works Committees. If these committees are going to consist of duly elected men and if these men are to appoint their own delegates on the lines of the British Shop Stewards' movement then it is a move to be welcomed. At the same time we are told that the Government are forming a sort of Labour Information Bureau and that they intend revising the Factories and Mines Acts. This is very welcome news. Labour must, however, remain vigilant and see to it that the fruits promised are not mere Dead Sea apples. Labour must organise. Labour must make its first Congress a success and must shew the authorities that it demands and will obtain the right to live and live well, shoulder to shoulder with its comrades of the West. Whatever the fallacies and whatever the promised fruits Labour's destiny is in Labour's own hands.

Government and Mr. Emanuel.

We sincerely hope the perusal of the reply of the President of the Dharwar Municipality has left Mr. Emanuel a saner—and repentent, man. We have little doubt as to the first, but as to whether he has repented of his supremely insane step there is little evidence so far. In his letter withdrawing the previous communication there is not a word of regret or apology for the supercilious threat held out to the Municipality or the insulting remarks he made about the late Mr. Tilak. The attitude he has adopted in his second letter falls short of that of a gentleman as well as of a right-minded official. In traducing the memory of the departed patriot in the outrageous manner he has done he has insulted Indians as a whole. A mere apology from Mr. Emanuel will not suffice in this case, and the ends of justice can only be met by Government dealing summarily with this hot-headed and unrepentent official, who, if left to indulge in pranks of this nature, is sure to disturb the harmony of relations between officials and non-officials wherever he goes. Only a summary lesson can teach him to repent of his deed and behave better towards the public in future.

The Co-operative Week.

What may be designated as a "Cooperative Week" is to be inaugurated in this City today under the auspices of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute and a series of daily lectures and classes has been arranged throughout the week bearing on the various phases of the cooperative movement. The compaign which has for its main aim the popularisation of the English training classes which the Institute has organised for spreading the knowledge of cooperation, starts to-day at the Wilson College, Chowpatty, and will continue till August 30. On the first six days classes will be held each day—an hour and a half in the morning and two hours in the evening—and three lectures will be delivered every day by persons who are prominently connected with the cooperative movement on this side of India, including the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Otto Rothfeld, Mr. G. K. Devdhar, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Rao Bahadur S. S Talmaki, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Madan and others. The lectures will be on subjects like cooperative finance, agricultural cooperation, indebtedness, small industries cooperative housinf, workers societies and peoples' banks. Two days have been set apart for visits to the Central Co-operative Bank, the Central Co-operative Stores, and typical co-operative credit and housing societies. On the last day an examination will be held of the students attending the classes. A campaign conceived on these lines ought to prove fruitful of beneficent results. Indeed, the movement in Bombay may well form the forerunner of an All-India Cooperative Week, when special efforts would be put forth all over the country to carry the movement forward. The idea is worthy of consideration by all cooperators and cooperative societies in India.

Hostel for Muslim Students.

The need for hostel accommodation for Muslim students studying in various colleges and schools in Bombay has often been emphasised in these columns. The Muslim community, for long deplorably apathetic towards this need, has at last bestirred itself and we understand that sufficient funds have been collected, or promised, to build a hostel for the students, provided a suitable central side is available Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla has given notice of a motion in the Corporation to the effect "that the Roads Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and to report to the Corporation the desirability of giving over a portion of the reclaimed site of the Nakhoda Tank near the St. Xavier's High School, to the Mahomedan Hostel Committee to build a Muslim students' hostel". The Corporation, we understand, has decided to give over the site to the St. Xavier's High School for a play-ground. While this is in itself a commendable decision, it cannot be gainsaid that the claims of Muslim students are not less strong. And we think it will be a fair compromise if the Corporation decides to set apart two-thirds portion of the site for the play-ground and hand over the remaining portion to the Mahomedan Hostel Committee. Meanwhile, we hope the Muslim community will strengthen the hands of the Committee by subscribing liberally to the fund started by it for this purpose.

What They Think.

Here is a gem from the "Basrah Times" of August 4th:—

A Bombay telegram, dated August 1st, announces the death of Mr. B. G. Tilak, in his 66th year.

For about 20 years he had been in the forefront of the more restless class of Indian politicians, and at the time of his death was engaged in forming a new schism which he called the Congress Democratic Party. A common criticism of his work was that it was destructive, instead of being politically constructive. His membership of the Bombay Legislative Council was a stepping-stone to his leadership of the Nationalist Party, in which capacity he showed great aptitude in selecting a popular standpoint on any given subject, and in expounding it to the masses to whom he made his appeal. His knowledge of English was imperfect, and most of his writings were in Marathi.

The fact that the "Basrah Times" is printed at the Government Press, Basrah, of course, explains the well-informed sentiments expressed in the journal.

High Court Pleaders.

The High Court deserves to be congratulated on its fairness and liberality in dealing with the grievances of candidates for the High Court Vakils' examination. It has recognised that the existing pass standard is unduly high and the rules have been consequently amended to lower the standard slightly. The Court has also given retrospective effect to the rule which declares a candidate to have passed in a particular paper in which he has obtained 50 per cent. of the marks, so that those who appeared at the examination held in February last will be benefited by this rule. Thirdly, the examination will be held twice a year, instead of once. All these are generous concessions, but they were fully deserved. There is, however, one more concession which the Court would have done well to extend to the candidates of this year. It is to give retrospective effect to Rule 2 also, so that those who have obtained at the last examination at least 33 per cent. of the marks in each paper and 50 per cent in the aggregate, would be declared to have passed the examination. It is likely that there are a number of candidates who have obtained these minima marks. It does not seem to us to be equitable to require these candidates to appear again for the examination when they have already shown themselves to be up to the requisite standard. Is it too much to expect that the High Court would see the reasonableness of this suggestion and issue a supplementary pass list, containing the names of those who obtained the requisite minimum of marks at the last examination?

WHAT SHOULD INDIA DO?

LABOUR PARTY'S MESSAGE

MR. PATEL ON BRITISH GOVERNING CLASSES.

"I RETURN PROFOUNDLY DISGUSTED"

NON-COOPERATION THE ONLY WAY.

BUT CAUTIOUS AND ORGANISED EFFOBT ESSENTIAL.

A representative of "The Chronicle" intervied the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel on Saturday last after his latest political mision to England. Mr. Patel was entrusted with many messages of good will and comradeship by English friends who watch with sympathy India's struggle for self-determination. Mr. Patel had abundant opportunities of studying, while in England, the Irish Sinn-Fein movement and the attempts of the Egyptian Nationalists to organise in their own country a boycott of the present form of British administration in Egypt. His studies in this direction led him to discuss the possibilities of a non-co-operation movement in India with several representative Irish and Labour publicists in England. Mr. Patel spoke very frankly to our representative and was very anxious that at the present stage in the Indian political situation the experience he gathered in England should be utilized to the fullest extent in this country.

Mr. Tilak's Death—a Personal Loss.

"Before I give you an idea of my recent activities, in England," said Mr. Patel to our representative, "let me not forget to express my acute sense of bereavement in finding Mr. Tilak no longer amongst us. To me it is a personal loss. He was the first to realize years ago what we realize only now—that the policy of petitions and prayers was a futile one. By his stay in England, Mr. Tilak had become convinced that agitation outside India was necessary and the very first thing that strikes me after my return is that his wishes in this direction must be respected and put into action. You know he had got a Congress Committee appointed to collect funds and to send out to England accredited Congress representatives. I do wish some of them had come over to help me this time after I left."

"Why did you want immediate assistance in your work? I thought this time you had gone over principally for the Reform Rules."

An Opportunity Missed.

"That was my main object, but the All-India Congress Committee wished me to take up the Punjab affair. Then Mr. Jivanjee from East Africa came with his deputation and I was asked to work with him. Then I had to engage myself in lecturing activities. I can tell you that the masses in England are only too glad to know the truth about India and they want to have it told them through Indians. The Governing classes are of course apathetic. A few men from India with experience of Indian politics, had they followed me at the present time, to continue the propagandist work in England would have been of inestimable advantage."

The Spirit of Government.

"How far were you successful Mr. Patel as regards the Reform Rules?"

"I must say that I return profoundly disgusted. Not only because of the futility of my work as regards the Reform Rules but because the general attitude of gross indifference of the Governing classes. The masses will listen to us. Their imagination has been stirred by the Punjab affair, but it is awful that the masses in England complain that the Government does not represent them and that the capitalist class always manages to get a majority and thus run the whole show in their own class interests. I submitted the Congress views about the Reform Rules to the small Committee appointed by the Secretary of State. This Committee discussed the whole question with me for three days successively. I represented to the Joint Committee that I should be allowed to give oral evidence before them, but they refused. It appears to me that they made no efforts to seek any knowledge or information but were there simply to endorse as far as possible the Government of India's views. I could see no substantial ground for refusing the help I offered by asking them to examine me orally. I was the only one to be there in London in time to be of any use to them. Yet on a very very few immeterial points alone did they yield For example, a seat was provided for Delhi and the principle of proportional representation was recognised. But there is one strong point I want to make. They all talked about co-operation but as I represented to them, the Government of India in framing the rules made it impossible for the Punjab leaders like Drs. Kitchelew and Satyapal to stand for the councils. Now if the Government want really to give the Reform Schema a trial they should act in the spirit of the Royal Proclamation which asks the people of India and the officials to co-operate and it was because of this that the general amnesty was granted. What has been the spirit of the Government? How are the Punjab leaders to co-operate with the Government unless the disqualifying features are removed from the Rules?"

Work of Labour Leaders.

"In the House of Commons it was the Labour men who took an interest in the debate. Do you think, Mr. Patel, that they have been struck by this attitude of the Government?

"Most certainly. Mr. Ben Spoor and Col. Wedgewood in particular have been most pains taking in their study of the details of the Congress representation regarding the Reforms Rules. They were ever ready to help along with their friends in the House and outside. Mr. Spoor worked hard for us inspite of a severe domestic bereavement."

Dyer-the Scapegoat.

"What about the Punjab affair? Did your agitation succeed in helping the masses to get at the truth?".

"It would have, if we had more men and better financial support from India to continue our propaganda But as it was, I prepared a brief for the members of Parliament in the Punjab affair. The Labour men were eager to utilize it and made indeed very good use of it. During the debate Mr. Montagu was unfortunately in a dictatorial mood, and the House resents being lectured to. There is one point he made with which we must thoroughly disagree. He said in the House that no reputable Indian wanted the punishment of Dyer, what they wanted in India was the vindication of a principle Now, I do say, that there can be no question of vindication of principle unless the guilty are brought to book, and in this Punjab business the real persons who are guilty that is Lord Chelmsford and Sir Michael O'Dwyer have escaped, while Dyer has ben made the scapegoat. Messrs Spoor and others saw this point immediately. We agitated in the country about this and held a series of meetings. Mr. Horniman was the only man who had studied the subject and his help was considerable.

The Khilafat Deputation.

"Did you have time to take detailed interest in any other questions like the East African troubles and the Khilafat?

It was not a question of time I *had* to take an interest. This time there were five Indian deputations in England. There was the Khilafat deputation. Then the East African deputation under Mr Jivanjee. Then mine, as regards the Reform Rules and two others arrived too late to be of any use, the Zamindar deputation and the Sikh Deputation. As regards the Khilafat I was in touch of course with Mr. Mahomed Ali, but I could see that it was on the Continent rather than in England that they received a sympathetic hearing. The English are indifferent. The Khilafat deputation have done their best. Their labours have been astonishing, their fervour and indomitable purpose wonderful. but I had an impression that with Englishmen they would achieve nothing. My talk with Mr. Mahomed Ali in Paris when I saw him on my way home to India confirmed me in this impression. Mr. Mahomed Ali has given me a message to the people of India.

(Mr. Pitel handed over to our representative a document with which he had been entrusted by Mr. Mahomed Ali. This message was published in our yesterday's issue and is reproduced in to-day's issue.)

With Mr. Jivanjee's deputation it was the same. We had to threaten that we would adopt a policy of non-co-operation in East Africa unless the Government i.e., the Colonial Office cared to listen and agree to our demands."

"I tell you" continued Mr. Patel "last year I returned severely disappointed. This year I return profoundly disgusted."

Non-cooperation.

"I suppose you agree to non-co-operation then?

"I am on the whole convinced" answered Mr. Patel choosing his words very carefully "that our methods of agitation by mere petitions, prayers, Congresses and Conferences are out of date now and will not by themselves lead to any tangible results. The British Government as we now learn to our cost yields either to force or pressure. With us force is out of question. Pressure can be brought to bear only by intense agitation in England, America and other countries and by adopting a policy of non-co-operation in India."

"You are aware of course of Mr Gandhi's programme of non-co-operation. Was this question discussed in England with our friends there?"

How It Should be Worked.

"From the conversation I had with several of them I cannot say that they are opposed to the non-co-operation movement as a whole. On the contrary I found that some of them were entirely in favour of certain forms of non-co-operation but mind you, all of them were of opinion that you should proceed very cautiously and gradually in the matter. I for myself am convinced that we can bring about a bloodless revolution and secure what we want by systematic and well organized movement of non-co-operation but I should like to point out, firstly, that in any scheme the first stages should be relatively inexpensive and should aim at concentrating opinion in such a way that contributions for the later and more expensive stages would be forthcoming; secondly, if the whole movement is to succeed it must be based on thorough local organization, something on the lines of the local Labour party organizations in England; thirdly; publicity is essential at every stage. The Press is not enough. Local organizations must continuously spread among the people, explanatory statements showing how non-co-operation has been successful in concrete cases and fourthly:—while conflicts involving perhaps imprisonment and even death are bound to come before the end is reached—this is the lesson I learnt from my study of the Sinn-Fein-movement—nothing should be done to provoke such conflicts. Individuals should not be asked in the earlier stages to undertake great personal sacrifices because the movement might be checked if too great a strain were thrown on a large number of people."

The Labour Resolution.

"Well, what about boycotting the Councils? And what about boycotting the Reforms? Lala Lajpatrai suggested the latter and our labour friends in England condemned the idea we want to know why"

"I will explain how that unfortunate resolution was passed by the Executive of the British Labour party. I can tell you that the meeting which passed the resolution of condemnation was attended by not even half the total number. When I represented that such a resolution would create in India mistrust and misapprehension, Mr. Clynes was good enough to assure me that their attitude was that the people of India were the best judges of the forms of agitation they must choose and he has given me a message to India from the Labour party. Mr. Lansbury has also given me a letter expressing his own views which he would certainly like me to place before the Indian Public" (Mr. Patel handed over to our representative the letter from Mr. Clynes and the communication from Mr. Lansbury which we publish elsewhere.)

Don't Boycott Councils.

"But what about the Councils Boycott? asked our representative.

"Well, I know there is a great controversy about this. Our friends in England are, however, rather anxious that we should not allow any undesirables to pose as the representatives of the people at this stage. It is better as far as possible to capture the legislative machinery and get the Council to adopt resolutions demanding full Self-Government. We could then go on a strike if the Government refuse to listen to these demands. In Ireland the Sinn-Feiners contest all the local Council seats and capture them although they refuse to sit in the British Legislature. "For my part" concluded Mr. Patel "I would like to be guided by the decision of the Special Congress in whose collective wisdom I have great faith. We must remember that a movement of this character should not be launched unless we have the support of the great majority of our people. I should like you to note, however, that it would be a mistake to make the purpose of the non-co-operation movement simply a protest against the Punjab attrocities or the Turkish Treaty bad as both are The justification of non-co-operation is the assertion of the right of Self-Determination."

KHILAFAT FUND.

BANGALORE CONTRIBUTES RS. 25,000.

A correspondent wires from Bangalore:—Bangalore has contributed Rs. 25,000 to the Khilafat Fund and promised another Rs. 25,000. Srirangam has contributed Rs. 1,000.

KHILAFAT SPECIAL.

We are asked to state that a Khilafat special, carrying delegates to the Special Congress, the Khilafat Conference and the Muslim League at Calcutta will start on the 31st instant at an hour to be announced letter. Delegates intending to travel by this Special are requested to apply to the Central Khilafat Committee. Meher Mansion, Mount Road, Mazagaon by the 28th instant latest.

RETALIATION ONLY COURSE.

MR. ANDREWS ON E. AFRICAN ISSUE.

MEETING WITH B. I. COLONIAL MERCHANTS.

Mr. C. F. Andrews met the members of the above Association at its quarters at Mandvi, Khojamoholla on Saturday at 4 p.m. Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji was in the chair. Many merchants connected with East and South Africa were present.

The Chairman, Mr. Hooseinbhoy, in opening the proceedings of the meeting introduced Mr. Andrews to the audience in glowing terms and showed to them how familiar he had been by his close study of the Indian question in East Africa.

Mr. Andrews then rose to speak amil loud applause. He delivered a portion of his speech in urdu and the major portion of it in English.

He dwelt on the following principal points: Franchise for Indians in East Africa. Segregation of races on principles of sanitation, acquisition of lands by Indians, Repatriation of Indians from South Africa and the position of the India merchants in Australia. The present declaration made by the Governor of East Africa regarding franchise was spoken of by him as utterly unsatisfactory and unjust and he said he would not even refrain from advising Indians to boycott such a council until adequate franchise was provided for on the principle of the Cape Colony system. He thanked H. E. The Viceroy for the pronouncement in the Legislative Council in which he adhered to the position that he took up on January 30th.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy then asked some direct questions to Mr. Andrews with regard to the importance of the points raised by the Indians in East Africa for their legitimate demands with a view to verify the same in order to acquaint the Indian politicians and the Government of India with the correct position. The questions and replies thereto created a very great interest in the meeting.

Mr. B. N. Anantani was then asked to interpret the whole proceedings in Gujarati which he did with his personal remarks on the situation.

In reply to Mr. Hooseinbhoy's question as to the future course of activities of Indians in East Africa to redress their grievances, Mr. Andrews said though he was not definite yet but he considered the Indians had no course left open to them but to demand the application of the principle of reciprocity of treatment or in other words Direct Action by adopting retaliation against East Africa by India in every respect through his Excellency the Viceroy who, he said, was always with India in the question and demand from Lord Milner who was not, he too would admit, atleast greater than the great Queen Victoria the practical working of her Proclamation to allow equal rights of citizenship to Indians in the Empire, already endorsed by the two august successors of hers, King Edward the 7th and George the 5th. The meeting accepted this advice with loud applause.

With a vote of thanks to Mr. Andrews and to the Chair the proceedings terminated.

INDIANS IN KENIA COLONY.

EXTREMELY HUMILIATING POSITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

A press communique issued says:—The following decisions of his Majesty's Government on certain questions affecting the position of Indians in Kenia colony have been communicated to the Government of India by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and are published for general information:—

(1) Arrangements are to be made for the election of two Indian members of the Legislative Council on a special franchise, as to which the Governor will make recommendations. (2) Elective principles are to be granted in regard to the municipal councils and the Governor is to make recommendations as to the detailed arrangements. (3) Discriminative restrictions against Indian immigrants are not to be countenanced and subject to ordinances of general application there is to be no bar to the emigration of Indians. (4) Grants of land in the uplands are not to be made to Indians, but opportunities are to be given for agricultural settlement elsewhere. It is hoped that there will be no delay in selecting provisionally one area at least for Indian settlement. (5) The principle of segregation will be adopted in townships in residential areas not only on sanitary grounds but also on grounds of social convenience. Transfers of land between Indians and Europeans will accordingly not be allowed as a general rule, but in exceptional cases the Governor may sanction such transfers for special reasons. Asiatics and Europeans are not to be allowed to bid at auction for plots in European and Asiatic quarters respectively. (6) Close attention is to be given to the question of increasing educational facilities generally and full consideration is to be given to the claims of the Indian community. (7) No change is to be made in the medical practitioners. (8) Persons are to be admitted to legal practice who have the qualifications necessary for admission in India, even though not yet actually admitted if delay in admission in India is only a matter of formality or the payment of a fee. (9) Trial by jury is to be introduced as soon as possible. (10) No alteration is anticipated in the currency policy which has been adopted.

SLOOPS TO BE FITTED OUT FOR SERVICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Recd. 11-30 a.m. Aug. 21.

The sloops Croeus and Cyclamen will be fitted out for service in the Persian Gulf replacing the Clio and the Odik. The latter will be paid off at Colombo and Bombay respectively.

BRITISH LABOUR AND INDIA.

A MESSAGE OF HOPE.

WORK EVEN SMALL REFORMS.

"BECOME PART OF FREE PEOPLES' FEDERATION."

The following is copy of a letter addressed by the Right Hon. J. R. Clynes to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, on the eve of the later's depature from England explaining the circumstances in which the Labour Party's Resolution (mentioned in Mr. Patel's interview) was passed and defining the attitude of the Labour Party towards India's efforts for attaining Self-Government:—

House of Commons.

August 3rd, 1920.

Dear Mr. Patel,

The situation described by you at our recent interview was discussed at our Party meeting to-day. The Party are very sorry if the resolution or manifesto recently passed, has given rise to any misapprehension, and I was requested to write to you on the matter.

When the Party passed the resolution, it felt that having in the main supported the Government of India Bill, to be consistent, the Party could only advocate its operation as an Act of Parliament. There was no desire in this to dictate a policy to the Indian people, for the Party fully realise that it is for the Indian people themselves to define their own policies.

The Party are very anxious to press forward to the goal of complete Self-Government and do not wish anything to be done which is calculated to alienate the growing public opinion in this country in favour of the aspirations of your people. You will realize that whilst the citilen of India are the best judges of what is best in their own interests, the Labour Party are the best judges of public opinion in this country and the prospects of obtaining the full charter of freedom which India demands and to which she is entitled.

I understand you are returning to India and I would ask you to convey to your people the hope of the Party that their deliberations will lead to the benefit of their country and that your forthcoming Congress will be successful and united.

Yours sinicerely,

(Sd.) J. R. CLYNES.

MR. LANSBURY'S MESSAGE.

The following is a message of the British Labour Party to the people of India given by Mr. George Lansbury through the Hon. Mr. V. J. Petel: —

4th August, 1920.

The Hon. V. J. Patel,

The British Committee of the Indian National Congress, 161, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C. 4.

Dear Patel,

This is to wish you the best of good luck on your journey home and also to confirm our conversation yesterday.

First, the "Daily Herald" and myself are absolutely free from any domination of any sort by anybody or any organisation. We support Self-Determination for India as we do for Ireland, without any reservation whatsoever. You ask me whether we would support certain methods you thought it likely your friends might adopt. It is impossible for me to say yes or no to this until the moment arrives. There is much in the Sinn Fein movement and methods—very much—which I disagree with, but this does not take away from my belief that only by giving them the right to manage their own affairs will peace come, and therefore, while we often disagree with them, we do not go out into the streets and shout our disagreement, because we think it better to continue to say that to get rid of abuses we must abolish the causes.

On two methods I feel very strongly. The proposal to pay no taxes, and the boycott of Lancs goods; with regard to the first, I think this is very dangerous, difficult, revolutionary piece of work, not to be taken on lightly, but only after very very careful investigation and consideration. It is most easy for the Government to provoke violence and riot by forcibly collecting taxes and so I should hesitate very much indeed, were I an Indian, before embarking on such a campaign.

With regard to the Boycott of Lancs goods, I am convinced that anything of that kind would lead to very great animosity of feeling in this country. I should think you would all be well advised before taking a definite plunge, to give the Government of Britain and the people of this country clear definite warning as to the minimum you would be satisfied with, before emparking on either of these two pieces of agitation.

Three or six months is not a long time in the life of your people and you would be putting yourselves quite in the right with our people here if you gave them time. I know your answer will be that we are powerless. That may be so, but our moral support is worth considering, and, I believe you would get our material support too, if, in every step you took you consulted us.

On the question of reforms, my mind is unchanged. Nothing will justify you in leaving these to be administered by your enemies and nothing will do you more harm with Labour opinion here, than that you should refuse to work even small measure of reform.

As I have said, I feel I ought not to pass opinion on your methods, but you asked me and I have felt compelled to say this on the very important questions you put to me.

I shall be glad if you will convey to my friends in India the best wishes of myself and my colleagues and tell them that we hope and trust the British connection will be maintained for the good both of Britain and of India. We want you to become part of a Federation of free peoples working together as partners for the good of each other.

O'Dwyer, Chelmsford and Dyer are not typical of our people, although they may be typical of most Indian Bureaucrats, but I like to believe that Lawrence, Ripon and many another Englishman have tried to do their duty in India. Of course no one can do for your country what your own people must do for themselves. I want you to unite in spreading the principle of love and comradeship and a union of peoples.

I beg you, when you are at the Congress to stress this side of things. We shall do our part here and shall at all times do what we can to assist your propaganda in making known to the British people what India really wants.

Best wishes for a safe journey,

Yours,

GEORGE LANSBURY,

Editor.

STUDENTS' MEETING

PANDIT MALAVIYA AND MR. PATEL TO ATTEND.

A condolence meeting on behalf of the students of Wilson College in memory of the late Lok. Tilak will be held in the Marvadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road at 6 p.m. to-day under presidentship of Mr. D. Chaman Lal. The Hon. Mr. Malaviya and the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel are expected to attend. Students are invited to attend.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Recd. 11-30 a.m. Aug. 21.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says: The tone of the silver market is distinctly good. There has been bear covering. China's purchases here and in San Francisco may be attributed to the speculation in the exchange at Shanghai. The report expresses the opinion that round about dollar point in America may register the top of the United States market.

The high-water mark in London will depend on the lowest possible drop in the United States exchange. The Continental supplies are not so large as a few weeks ago.

MESOPOTAMIAN REVOLT.

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN SITUATION.

THE STABILISING FACTORS.

BAQUBAH STRONGLY HELD BY REBELS.

MOSUL REPORTED QUIET.

THE CASUALTIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Aug. 21.

Bagdad, Aug. 20.—The situation in the Hillah area is steadily improving. Some of the tribes there are reported to be anxious to terminate the hostilities.

In the Shamiyer area the tribesmen are said to be returning to their lands. In some cases in the Samawah area there has been recrudescense of activity during the last few days. Two battalions have, however, arrived at Nasiriyeh and two more are following in a few days with artillery. It is expected that their arrival will stabilise the situation.

Muntafiq is quiet, which is due to the able handling of the situation by political officers backed by the prominent Sheikh Khayun. On the Upper Euphrates the troops have withdrawn from Hit but the Arab levies and the British officers are being retained there. The prominent Sheikh of Dulaim is on our side and it is hoped that he will keep the tribes in hand. Mosul is quiet.

At Kirkuk there has been some sniping of the posts but nothing serious. A large number of tribes are out between Baqubah and Khanuquin and communication is till interrupted.

The Baqubah town is still held strongly by the rebels. Our force on the railway bridge across the Tigris is quiet as is the situation in Kurdistan. It is confirmed that the post at Shahraban was cut up by the rebels.

The casualties included Captain Wrigley, Captain Bradfield, Lieut. Buchanan, Sergeant Newton and 50 levies. The levies fought gallantly and were eventually overpowered with their officers.

FURTHER OUTBREAKS AND DEFENSIVE MEASURES

WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 21.

The War Office announces that in Mesopotamia there is little change in the situation.

The Bakubah area as far as the neighbourhood of Khanikin is still in revolt. Defences have been established at the Bakubah railway-bridge and a column has been sent to clear up the situation. The British post at Sakiya 25 miles south of Neifri is invested.

West of Bagdad on the Middle Euphrates the armoured car section, which was fired on *en route* from Feluja, has succeeded in reaching Bagdad. The Bagdad-Feluja Railway has been tampered with but not seriously. The railway from Hillah to Bagdad has been secured at both ends by lines of block-houses.

Defences are in the course of construction around Bagdad. Operations are being considerably impeded owing to heat and the unusual lowness of the river is rendering communications and supply services by water most difficult.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

APPLICATION FROM I. A. R-O. INVITED

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 2.a.m. Aug. 21.

The India Office announces that it will receive applications from 'I. A. R. O. or from temporary officers in Indian Army for temporary service with the Indian Infantry in the Expeditionary Forces. The announcement is apparently the outcome of the serious situation in Mesopotamia.

BRITISH WITHDRAWAL FROM MESHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 22.

"The Times" learns from Teheran that the British are withdrawing from Meshed and returning to India. The British members of the Anglo-Persian military commission, excepting Major Dickson, have left Teheran. Hart, Inspector to the Ministry of Finance, has resigned.

ON BRINK OF DISASTER.

POLES' OVERWHELMING VICTORY

THE WORK OF FRANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PARIS, August 20.
Recd. 10 a.m., Aug. 22.

The Havas Agency states:—Every report, which is arriving from Poland, makes it clearer that the Poles have won an overwhelming victory and that the Russian armies are on the brink of disaster. The 'Herald' says it is becoming evident that the Polish victory is the work of France. General Weygand, Marshal Foch's Chief of Staff, is in supreme command, actually, if not officially, and it is reported on good authority that the plan of the battle was prepared by Marshal Foch himself. Marshal Pilsudski, President of Poland, who is ostensibly in command of the Polish forces, is actually at the head of a force in the field, under orders of General Weygand. The western wing and the centre of Polish armies are under direct command of French Generals Henry and Billotte, and nearly a thousand French officers are in the field, while the French non-commissioned officers are now in charge of artillery units and tanks.

FRANCE'S ATTITUDE.

AMERICA'S DISAPPROVAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PARIS, Aug. 21.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug 23.

The Havas Agency states:—

The American Amabassador called at the French Foreign Office yesterday, and in the conversation with M. Paleologue expressed satisfaction of the United States' Government regarding France's attitude towards Poland.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S CONGRATULATIONS.

M. Millerand telegraphed to Jusserand in Warsaw, asking him to transmit to Marshal Pilsudski, the French Government's congratulations on the Polish victory.

Regarding the appointment of the French diplomatic representative to General Wrangek's Government, it is understood that this matter will be settled on M. Millerand's return from his tour of the battlefields.

MINSK CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Paris.—A telegram from Minsk dated 17/8 says at to-day's session of the peace conference the Soviets informed the Poles that they were eager for peace and did not desire to interfere with the integrity of Poland.

A later message says the first session of the peace conference lasted several hours after which the Polish delegation adjourned to confer regarding developments.

NO COMMUNICATION FROM POLISH DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Aug. 21.

A telegram from Warsaw says that there has been no communication whatever from the Polish delegates and it is believed that the Bolsheviks are desirous of preventing free communication of the Poles with their Government.

KATTOWITZ DISORDERS.

"OUTCOME OF EXTREMIST AGITATION."

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 2.a.m. Aug. 21.

General Lerond, commanding the allied troops in Upper Silesia, reports that Kattowitz disorders were the outcome of the extremist agitation resulting from the belief that a Bolshevik triumph was imminent. He declares that the German Government, speculating on the Bolsheviks success, encouraged the movement. He places the French casualties at two killed and eight injured and the German casualties at ten killed and eighty injured.

FRENCH GOVTS' OPINION.

AGITATION DUE TO GERMAN ENCOURAGEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 22.

Paris.—The French Government take a serious view of events at Kattowitz. They hold the opinion that German Government encouraged agitation. The matter will be placed before the Conference of Ambassadors and the most rigorous penalties will be demanded.

FIGHTING BETWEEN GERMANS AND POLES.

ALLIED FORCES TO QUELL ALL DISTURBANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

BERLIN.—The Silesian border region likewise the localities east of Kattowitz have been occupied by the Poles. Heavy fighting between Security Police and civilians and the Poles at Laurahuette occurred on August 19th. Twelve police, were killed and many wounded. Similar fighting occurred at Bogutschuetz. General Lerond has issued a statement saying that the Allied forces will energetically quell the disturbances whether caused by Germans or Poles and furthermore that the Polish invasion will not be tolerated.

PRINCE OF WALES.

LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 2.a.m. Aug. 21.

Sydney.—The Prince of Wales on board the "Renown" left for England amid scenes of greatest enthusiasm. The flotillas of the watercraft bade him a farewell, while all headlands were thronged with people waving a farewell.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT.

INDIA OFFICE DRAFTING PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

The "Observer" states that the Duke of Connaught's tour will not be so protracted as the Prince of Wales's would have been. The India Office is at present re-drafting his programme. It is expected that the Duke will not return to England until late in Spring. After the Delhi ceremonies he will visit several Ruling Princes. He is likewise expected to stay with the Viceroy at Simla.

LORD SINHA.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Reuter is informed that Lord Sinha is most grateful for telegrams of congratulation which he has received from his friends in India. He hopes to reply to all individually later.

TURKISH SULTANATE.

HEIR APPARENT RENOUNCES CLAIMS TO SUCCESSION.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The correspondent of the "Times" in Constantinople says he learns from well informed sources that the Heir Apparent has definitely expressed the wish to renounce the claims to succession. It appears probable that the Sultan will refuse to accede to his wishes.

CEYLON REFORM DEPUTATION

DEMAND FOR LIBERAL MEASURES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Aug. 21.

Mr. Jayatilaka, Secretary of the Ceylon Reform Deputation in the course of a letter to "The Times," urges a more liberal measure of constitutional reform particularly with respect to popular representation and share in administration than the Government adumbrated in the House of Commons on August 12th. Mr. Jayatilaka cites in comparison Indian Provincial Legislatures and the Viceroy's Council to Ceylon's disadvantage. He mentions that no reply has yet been received to the memorial recently addressed to Lord Milner.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 22.

Antwerp.—Three thousand metres steeplechase:—final:—1st Hodge (Britain). An easy win.

Time:—10 minutes 0 2/5 seconds.

Ten thousand metres flat race:—final 1st Nurmi (Finland); 2nd Guillemot (France); 3rd J. Wilson (Britain); 4th Macarrio (Italy); and 5th J. Hatton (Britain).

Time:—Thirtyone minutes 45 4/5 seconds.

Four hundred metres:—1st Ruds (South Africa); 2nd Butler (Britain); 3rd Engdhal (Sweden); and 4th Shea (America).

Time:—49 3/5 seconds.

Two hundred metres flat race:—final:—1st Woodring (America); 2nd Paddock (America) and 3rd Edward (Britain).

Time:—22 seconds.

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

ANTWERP. POLE JUMPING. FINAL:—Foss (America) 1st. Height:—Four Metres nine centimetres.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 7 a.m., Aug. 22.

Middlesex beat Somerset by seven wickets.
Sussex beat Surrey by 223 runs.
Warwick beat Worcester by nine wickets.
Lancashire beat Gloucester by ten wickets.
Yorkshire beat Essex by 121 runs.
The match between Kent and Notts was drawn.

MAHARAJAH OF JHALAWAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

The Maharajah of Jhalawar arrived today from Paris, after a visit to the Belgian and French battlefields.

"AWAITING THEIR COMMANDS."

MR. MOHAMAD ALI'S MESSAGE TO PEOPLE OF INDIA.

The following is the message which Mr. Mohamad Ali has sent on behalf of the Khilafat Delegation, to the people of India, through the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, who returned from England on Friday.

Hotel Wagram,
Paris, 5th August 1920.

The Indian Khilafat Delegation, ever since they arrived in Europe, have loyally and strictly carried out the terms of the Mandate with which they were charged. We based ourselves on the Manifesto which had been adopted by the All-India Khilafat Conference, and, in accordance with it, we represented to the British, French and Italian Governments and the Representatives of the Government of Japan the exact position of Moslems and Indians in regard to the Turkish settlement and the future of the Khilafat. We also made clear our claims to the British, French and Italian peoples from the platform and in the Press. We think we may claim that no educated person in these countries interested in public affairs, much less any Government, has any excuse now for not knowing what India feels on the Turkish question and why.

Our representations have, however, yielded no tangible result in the desired direction so far as the collective action of the Allies is concerned, and in particular the British Government have not yielded to the Moslem and Indian representations one single article of "Concession", as the Turkish Treaty about to be signed bears witness.

The Delegation have exerted themselves to discharge the duty with which they were entrusted to the best of their ability. They have carried out their mission, but have failed to move the Allies from their set purpose.

It now rests with our people to initiate such further action as may be called for and may to them appear dvisable and proper. We await their commands.

MOHAMAD ALI.

LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 21.

The Lord Mayor of Cork has been sentenced by a court-martial to two years' imprisonment.

COTTON MISSION TO THE FAR EAST.

POSTPONED BY MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Aug. 22.

The Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has decided to recommend the postponement of the proposed cotton mission to the Far Eastern markets until 1921, when it is hoped that the difficulties regarding arrangements will be surmounted.

BAKRI-ID AND COW SACRIFICES.

MR. GHOTANI'S APPEAL TO MUSSALMANS.

Mr. Ghotani, President Central Khilafat Committee writes:—

Idi-Ad'a has arrived. Subject to exceptions made by the Holy Shhariat, it is incumbent on every Musalman to offer animal sacrifice on this occasion. It is an Islamic tradition since the ancient day of the Prophet Abraham. It must be kept and can never be relinquished. But it is clear all the same, that the cow is not the only animal specified for this purpose. Maulana Abdul Bari of Faranghimahal, Lucknow, says that "Qurbani" of goat is better than that of cow, and that he will follow the better course. In fact, he and his associates have already given up cow-sacrifice, and the Maulana has asked the Musalmans to follow suit. Most of the Musalman leaders have practically ceased to take beef in consideration of the feelings of Hindu brethern. This shall influence their followers a good deal. His Majesty, the Amir of Afghanistan, has forbidden the cow-sacrifice; while the Nizam of Hyderabad has issued orders for prohibition of cow-killing in his dominion. Hakim Ajmal Khan has, in the terms of the resolution passed last year by the All-India Muslim League, asked the Musalmans to abstain from the cow-sacrifice. In so doing, of course, they are not giving up their right accorded to them by the Laws of Shariat nor are they declaring cow-sacrifice as something unholy. But since they can carry on their religious obligations by substituting goat for cow, I appeal to them not to indulge in cow-sacrifice on the occasion of the coming Id.

I also make a humble appeal to all my Hindu bretheren not to show any signs of impatience in the matter, nor make any attempt to have an act passed for prohibition of cow-killing, for such unwise step will only complicate matters and will put insuperable difficulties in the way of success. I sincerely hope that they, acting on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, will trust their leaders who are doing all in their power to bring about a real "entente" cordiale" between the two communities.

CHARACTER STUDIES*

THE INDIAN STATE OFFICIAL.

Muscleless and boneless, soft and dull like a jelly fish, he was predestined to 'get on' under a half-educated, vain, and self-estimating Indian Prince of the modern type. He loved himself so much, that he exaggerated his common-place qualities into great, eternal virtues;—but he loved his Prince still more! It was not a genuine love for his master by any means; he loved him as a dog loves a man from whom he expects some toothsome morsel of meat. He had decided long ago in his mind, with the subconscious cynicism of the thoroughly wordly man, that in abject acquiescence and degrading deference to the Prince lay his future prospects. Being by nature reticent, he never had to pay for any brilliant and defiant utterances of his tongue. In fact, his tongue was a stranger to most of the thoughts of his brain. Besides, he had nothing to say which was worth hearing. On account of a good, mechanical memory, he had passed his college examinations fairly well, but since then, he had never taken the slightest trouble to develop his mind, think over any subject either historical, philosophical, artistic, or literary seriously, or even to co-ordinate the extremely few, and commonplace ideas that he had formed. What passed for *thinking* with him, was the use of the brain, for foreseeing the consequences of his conduct from a pettily practical point of view. To him, any large, spacious thoughts and actions of others had no meaning, unless they were already admired by the rest of the world. To bold, speculative minds, to men with vast horizons, he was, therefore, invariably unappreciative. He would even try to be "wise" with them, sit in invited impudent judgment on them, and advise them to clip their wings and come down to his level! For, what little education he had, had never influenced his conduct. It had failed to heighten, deepen, or broaden his conception of life or conduct appreciably. Beauty was not to be had in life, he thought, a the expense of position, titles and other favours. The gold of the sun was less important in his eyes, than the gold that he expected from his master.

What were, therefore, the qualities which he admired in those about him? They were—the patience of an ass, the perseverence of an ant, the meekness of a lamb, the cautiousness of a thief, the dullness of a buffalo, and the subserience of an Ethiopian slave. All these qualities he possessed from his very birth, but they were consciously and fully developed by him in life, with the object of pleasing his master. No institutions, no laws ever cramped his soul, because he felt that by trying to kick them, he would only hurt himself and mar his prospects of *material* advancement in life. He looked upon self-respect—as a virtue worth cultivating with his subordinates,—but as a vice to be carefully concealed in the presence of his official superiors. When near his Prince, he would bow like a tree in the storm, every time the princely eyes were turned leadenishly in his direction. If the Prince, in talking to him, expressed his opinion on some matter, he would put on a look, which said, "A Daniel come to judgment!" and then invariably murmur with a deferential salaam, "Yes, your Highness".

This kind of life, these kinds of ideals had killed whatever, germs of a higher life there might have been in him. It was not even a double life—the inner and the higher always in conflict with the outer and the utilitarian, as in the case of some slightly superior types of men. It was simply a monochrome of materialism. Men had ceased to appear to him as forces of fire and beauty. They were only routine-loving, ever-obeying, mechanical beings, who danced this way or that at the behest of Expediency.

V. B. METTA.

*The first article of the series appeared on July 20. The character studies are imaginary.

FIJI TRAGEDY.

MORE LIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Pandit Tota Ram has kindly sent me his opinion about the despatch of the Fiji Governor. The Pandit has lived in Fiji for twenty-one years and has done very useful work there. His opinion, therefore, carries some weight with it.

Pandit Tota Ram says:—

"I got the despatch of the Fiji Governor translated for me from the "Leader." The despatch reads like a novel It has concealed many points. I may say here, by the way, that I have also read the views of Mr. Holland who is a member of the New Zealand Parliament about the Fiji disturbances and they appear to me to be quite true. The fact is that the Fiji Government has played into the hands of Messrs. Scott and Crompton, Gurudin Pathik, who is better known by his Christian name Peter Grant, and who is a favourite of Mr. Crompton, is responsible for many humiliations of our countrymen in Fiji. As regards the meeting of the Indian women in Tooraki, the despatch contains, certain statements which are mere distoration of facts. The Governor has not a word to say about the troubles and difficulties that the Indians had to put up with on account of the Public safety in Times of Civil Commotion Ordinance. The despatch tells us a long story about the three special constables who were beaten by Indians but it does not mention how many Indians were wounded. No mention is made of the case of Maujilal who was shot dead while he was going to the bazar to bring flour for his wife. Not a word is said about Gopal Sadhu who was made a target, was wounded badly and was still sentenced to imprisonment for a year. The Governor's despatch may give a wrong idea to the ignorant readers that Indians in Fiji were treated very leniently. To me it is quite clear that the despatch has got many gaps. After reading the whole despatch the uppermost idea in my mind has been that no useful work can be done for the Indian Emigrants unless we have a special organisation for them. I expressed this view to Mr. C. F. Andrews when he came to Firozabad. I have no hope of a commission being appointed to enquire into the Fiji Tragedy. If, however, the Govern ment of India has a mind to appoint such a commission it ought to do so very soon. I am afraid much of the useful evidence will not be available if any more delay is made. Many Indians have already returned from Fiji and a large number will arrive here in a few months. The apathy of our Indian leaders towards our countrymen in Fiji is certainly regrettable."

Pandit Tota Ram is quite right when he says that the despatch of the Fiji Governor has many gaps. Fortunately the latest mail from New Zealand has brought some very important material about the recent disturbances in Fiji. It will be published soon in the papers and I hope it may throw some light on the dark portions of the Fiji Tragedy.—Yours, etc.,

EK. BHARTIYA HRIDAYA.

INFORMATION OR PROPAGANDA ?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the Saturday's issue of your journal there appeared an editorial article headed "Information or Propaganda" which opened with reference to a leaflet on the Constitutional Reforms issued some months ago by the Directorate of Information. Your article said that this leaflet "is clearly directed against the Nationalists." Is this quite fair to the Nationalists, seeing that they are not mentioned in the leaflet in question, though it does contain the statement that:—

"There can no longer be any shadow of excuse for the mischievous work of extremist speakers and writers who seek to stir up ill feeling against the Government, or strife between different sections of the people."

Is it quite fair to the Nationalists to say that such words are "clearly directed against them?"—Yours, etc.,

A. J. DAWSON.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

"FIRST INDIAN GOVERNOR."

DECCAN SABHA'S CONGRATULATIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

At the last evening's meeting of the Council of the Deccan Sabha with Prof. Kale in the chair, a number of delegates were elected to the Special Session of the Congress at Calcutta.

Resolutions congratulating Lord Sinha on his apointment as the first Indian Governor of an Indian province and Dr. Sapru and Mr. Sarma on their appointment as Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council were also adopted.

The Central Executive of the Decan Liberal Party has also passed similar resolutions.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

BILL INTRODUCED IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

MR. PATEL ON SELECT COMMITTEE.

IS IT CHANGE IN OFFICIAL ANGLE OF VISION?

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

At Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, after Lord Chelmford's speech, Mr. Shafi laid on table a statement showing grants to institutions for blind, deaf and dumb, and Sir William Vincent another statement indicating the number of appointments in a judicial branch of the Bengal Civil Service.

Replies were given to about 16 questions put by five non-official members, seven of which belonged to Mr. Chanda. One of these seven related to the externment order passed against Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, son of Pandit Motilal Nehru, at Dehra Dun, but he withdrew it in view of the fact that the order has since been withdrawn.

A mild sensation was witnessed when the new Revenue Member, Mr. Sarma was faced with a supplementary question by Mr. Khaparde as to whether the Government of India had pay policy on the question of slaughter of cows now said to be going on in the Central Provinces. Mr. Sarma took a few seconds' anxious pause and then slowly replied: "I ask for notice."

Interpellations being over, legislative business was taken up. Sir William Vincent introduced the Indian Limitation Act 1980 and the Code of Civil Procedure 1908. In explaining an amendment proposed to be carried, he regretted that the conduct of Indian appeals to the Privy Council had been subject of much adverse criticism and in certain cases perhaps rightly. He quoted two cases to show that in one of them it took 7 years before an appeal was settled finally by the Privy Council. In the public interest it was urgently needed to introduce modifications to expedite the conduct of such cases. It was proposed now to reduce to 90 days the period of six months prescribed by the existing law in articles 176, 177 and 179. It was also contemplated that at the security for costs should ordinarily be given in cash or in Government securities unles special circumstances require a deviation from this practice. The Bill, if passed, would secure expedition in the prosecution of those stages of appeals which take place in India. The Bill was then introduced and allowed to be published.

MOTOR VEHICLES' BILL.

Sir William Vincent next introduced the Indian Motor Vehicles' Act Amendment Bill 1914 which he called was a simple one. The increase in the number of motor vehicles during the last few years, particularly in the presidency towns, had made the control of motor traffic very difficult. It was found that prosecutions in the court for rash driving usually resulted in the imposition of small fines which have little deterrent effect. It was thought that a more effectual means of preventing reckless driving would be to enable the authorities, empowered in this behalf, to cancel or suspend the licenses of reckless or incompetent drivers. It was accordingly proposed in the Bill to empower local Governments to prescribe the authority by which and the conditions and limitations subject to which, licenses might be suspended or cancelled. It was proposed to make the provision of general application, as the necessity for it was not confirmed to the Presidency towns. Continuing the speaker said, the Bill had been approved by all local Governments, and it was necessary, for public safety that local Governments should have increased powers. The Bill was then introduced.

Sir William Vincent next introduced a Bill to provide for better discipline of police officers enrolled in Military Police or Rifle Battalions. He explained that at present there was no legislation to validate penalties and discipline to which the members of the police and military were subject in the provinces outside that in which they were enrolled. This legislation was, therefore, quite necessary in order to impose certain duties and responsibilities even outside the province where they were enrolled. Leave was given for its introduction and publication in the Gazette.

Sir William Vincent introduced Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure 1908. It was explained that in order to ensure that a plaintiff shall apply with reasonable expedition for a fresh summons, when a summons issued to a defendant has been returned unserved, it was proposed in the Bill to reduce from one year to three months the period prescribed Power was given to the court to extend the time for good cause shown. The motion was carried

Sir George Barnes introduced the Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment Bill. He explained in detail the statement of objects and reasons on this subject, and said it had been referred to local Governments and the Chambers of Commerce. The Bill was then introduced, and leave for its publication was given.

PASSPORT PROVISIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Dobbs moved that the Bill to take power to require passports of persons entering British India be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Sir George Lowndes, the Hon. Sir William Vincent, the Hon. Raja Sir Rampal Singh, the Hon. Mr. Sastri, the Hon. Mr. Bannerjea, the Hon. Mr. McPherson, the Hon. Mr. Haroon Jaffer, the Hon. Sinha, the Hon. Mr. Morshead and the mover. He said the passage of this Bill was postponed to this session in the hope they might in the meantime, get some glimpse of intentions of other Governments of the world in this matter after the war. As the Turkish Treaty had been now signed, present passport provisions under the Defence of India Act would automatically cease to exist, six months after the date of signature of this Treaty. It was, therefore, imperative that a Bill like this should empower Government, in the interest of ordered progress, to arm itself with powers to exclude, from India, mischievous agents who were out to spread their insidious and hostile propaganda. The Bill important as it was, should go through the ordeal of a Select Committee for final touches. The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Hailey the undermentioned gentlemen were added to the Select Committee appointed to report on the Bill to constitute an Imperial Bank of India:— Messrs. S. N. Bannerjea. Nathmal Murray, Gubbay and R. D. Tata.

MALPRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

Sir William Vincent then introduced a Bill providing for punishment of malpractices in connection with the elections and making further provision for the conduct of inquiries in regard to disputed elections to legislative bodies constituted under the Government of India Act. Sir William made a long speech clearly explaining its several provisions. He said as the Bill had already been published in the Gazette it was not necessary to ask for leave of the Council to introduce it. It was in obedience to the mandate of the Joint Committee of Parliament that Government has now framed the present Bill, the first part of which related to the question of penalising corrupt practices. The reason why such a legislation was in existence up to this time was there was no moral turpitude in regard to election to local bodies or Councils, but it was now found desirable that there should be a legislation of this kind. Firstly, it sought to make punishable under ordinary penal law, bribery personation and certain other malpractices' at elections. But it was directed against malpractices, not only to legislative bodies elections, but also to the membership of public authorities where law prescribed a method of election, and further was meant to debar persons guilty of such malpractices from holding positions of public responsibility. Secondly, the Bill empowered Commissioners appointed for the purpose to exercise judicial powers of investigation in respect of elections. These rules had been framed on advice of a celebrated English Barrister who was an expert on the subject. Sir William then pointed out the definition of words "candidates" and "undue influence," especially because it would be of great importance to the members here in the Council who might seek election to new Councils (laughter). The essential point was that the freedom and discretion of voters should in no way be fettered or interfered with. Undue influence at an election was defined as voluntary interference or attempted interference with the right of any person to stand or not to stand or withdraw from being a candidate or to vote or refrain from voting. This covered all threats of injury to person or property, and all illegal methods of persuasion and any interference with the liberty of the candidates or the electors. A sub-section was there to explain that the inducing or attempting to induce a person to believe that he will become the object of divine displeasure is also interference. It was not, however, interference within the meaning of the clause to make a declaration of public policy or a promise of public action.

DISQUALIFICATION OF OFFENDERS.

The Home Member then proceeded to detail provisions of part two of the Bill which were a necessary corrollary to those of part one and laid particular stress on the clause providing for disqualification of the persons found guilty of election offences, in that they would not be eligible for appointments as magistrates, etc. In conclusion, he said he had no doubt that general principles of the Bill would be accepted by the Council. There were a number of suggestions put forward by local Governments and various associations which should be very carefully examined in the Select Committee. He had been asked by Hon. Mr. Chanda to add another non-official Mr. Patel to those mentioned in the agenda as constituting the Select Committee, and he was only too glad to accept but he would also add the name of Mr. S. P. O'Donnell on it. The constitution will now be as follows with instruction to report on or before 9th September, 1920. Sir George Lowndes, Sir William Marris, Mr. Muddiman, Sardar Sundar Singh, Messrs. Sastri, Banherjea, Haroon Jaffer, Sinha, Allen, Hopkins, Patel O'Donell, and Sir William Vincent.

The Maharaja of Kassimbazar feared the present Bill went too far. What purpose he asked, would the addition of further offences to the Indian Penal Code serve, when parliamentary institutions were put on their trial for the first time in India?

Following the Maharaja of Kassimbazar, Sir P. P. Sarbadhikari adopted, what he himself called a constructive attitude, and criticised the Government for apprehending corruption, where none existed. We could not be so sure as the Home Member was that the Council would not take serious objection to the provisions of the Bill generally. He saw in it much to be criticised and much to be appreciated. All the same, it was relieving to find that the Reforms were there, though much of its interest, if not worth, had been lost by the keen disappointment felt over the postponement of Prince of Wales' visit.

While the speaker was proceeding to dilate upon this event, the Viceroy, interrupting, asked the hon. member to confine himself to the subject under discussion.

Continuing the speaker pointed out that all he wanted to do was to voice the disappointment felt by the House at the postponement of the visit, and he endorsed the sentiments expressed by the Viceroy in his opening speech.

Returning to the provisions of the Bill, the speaker feared that the Select Committee would have to overhaul the clauses to meet the social conditions in India. The Moderate Conference and other associations in Bengal had declared in unequivocal terms, which should open the eye of any Government, that in deference to the social conditions and social obligations prevailing in India, it would be wise not to understand the words "treating" and "entertainment" in the same sense in which they were understood in the country, from where the model was being adopted. He felt sure that public and the press had not had enough time for comment.

Mr. Chanda said he had recognised a change in the angle of vision of the officials, when he found that the Home Member accepted his amendment to include Mr. Patel in the Select Committee. They were all the more grateful, because Mr. Patel and his colleagues had been debarred from taking part in the Select Committee over the Reforms Rules on account of the extreme views they held. Being indisposed, he was forbidden to speak much, but at the same time he had to point out that along with threats of "divine displeasure," should be included "official displeasure." Rumour had been afloat for a considerable time past, that the officials might bring sime indirect pressure upon the voters, who, if they acted independently, might incur official displeasure: The speaker himself did not see very much ground for such a suspicion, but the apprehension did exist in some quarters, and it would be wise to allay this anxiety.

SIR WILLIAM'S REPLY.

Sir William Vincent, replying to the debate, expressed his deep regret at having missed putting Sir Sarbadhikari's name on Select Committee, where his deep insight and exhaustive knowledge of the subject could have helped the committee considerably.

Replying to the main criticisms, the Home Member assured that "treating" and "entertainment" would be a crime only when practiced with the avowed object of prejudicing the elections. As for Mr. Chanda's objection the speaker did not, in the first place, think Mr. Chanda meant all he had said seriously, but even if it were so, "official displeasure" might secure a candidate more votes than otherwise.

He assured the Council that the different conditions prevailing in India would engage the earnest attention of the committee.

The motion for the Bill to be referred to a Select Committee was carried.

The Council then adjourned till the 26th instant.

INTERPELLATIONS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, replying to Mr. Chanda's question regarding the Bengali Regiment, said:—Orders for the disbandment of the 49th Bengalis were issued on the 4th June, 1920. The attention of the honourable member is, however, invited to the official statement, which was published by Mr. Surendranath Banerjea in the Calcutta papers on the 20th July, in which it was announced that the cadre of the 49th Bengalis would be maintained until further orders with a view to providing a connecting line between the regular Bengali Battalion and any Territorial Bengali Battalion which may be formed, should the Indian Territorial Force scheme materialise.

In reply to Mr. Sastri, the Commander-in-Chief admitted that flogging was being resorted to as a punishment in the Indian Army. Government were considering the question of its abolition.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN 1919 AND 1920.

Colonel W. D. W. Waghorn, replying to Mr. Chanda's question regarding the number of railway accidents and collision in 1919 and 1920, said:—The honourable member is referred to the statement placed on the table by Sir Arthur Anderson, in answer to a question asked by the Honourable Mr. Sachindananda Sinha on the 25th September, 1919, giving particulars of serious accidents, involving loss of life or injury to passengers which occurred up to 1st September in that year.

A similar statement giving information regarding accidents which occurred between 2nd September, 1919, and June, 1920, is placed on the table.

The most careful search at the secene of the Moradhad accident and the subsequent enquiry showed that the number killed could not have not have exceeded 45. The number injured was 69, and this figure includes many with injuries of a trivial nature.

In all cases of accidents involving loss, danger or injury, notice of the enquiry is sent to the District Magistrate and to the Senior Government Inspector, both of whom attend the enquiry, if the importance of the case requires it.

A representative of the Police Department also attends as a rule.

The regulations further provide for an independent investigation by the civil authorities, when such a course is considered necessary. In this way the interests of the public seemed to be fully protected, and the Government see no reason for a change of practice.

GOVERNMENT AND ELECTIONS.

Mr. Chanda further asked:—(a) Is it the policy or the intention of Government that persons holding the views of the Indian National Congress should not be elected to the Legislative Councils under the Reforms.

(b) Has any circular been issued by the Government of India to this effect?

(c) Is it a fact that the Bombay Government has issued such a circular?

(d) Has any other provincial Government issued any similar circular?

(e) If the answer to (c) be in the affirmative, was the circular issued with the knowledge or approval of the Government of India, or in accordance with their policy, or under their instructions?

If not, do the Government of India propose to ask the Government of Bombay to withdraw the circular and to make it known to the public that it was not approved or sanctioned by them?

Sir William Marris replied:—No such circular has been issued by the Government of India or by any local Government. As the honourable member is aware, the Government have always scrupulously refrained from any interference, direct or indirect, with the elections to the Legislative Councils, and they are unable to imagine what has led the honourable members to suppose that they had altered or contemplated altering their policy in this matter.

Mr. Chanda in a supplementary question asked:—Is it a fact that the Government has issued such a circular?

The Viceroy:—No local Government has issued such a circular.

SLAUGHTER OF COWS IN C. P.

Mr. Khaparde asked:—Is it a fact that one thousand cows and agricultural cattle are being slaughtered every day at Saugor in the Central Provinces?

(b) Is it a fact that a tanning and trading company is proposed to be started at Saugor with the approval and under the patronage of the local Government?

(c) If the answers to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, do the Government of India propose to take steps to prevent such slaughter and discourage the establishment of the said tanning and trading company

Mr. Sarma replied:—Information on the points mentioned in parts (a) and (b) of the question should be sought in the Central Provinces Legislative Council.

With reference to part (c) the Government of India do not propose to interfere with the discretion of the local administration.

In a supplementary question, Mr. Khaparde asked what was the policy of Government on the question?

Mr. Sarma (after a few seconds): I want notice.

Sir George Barnes replied to Mr. Sastri's question regarding Fiji, said:—In view of the recent riots given account of the Governor of Fiji of the 12th March last, which was Gazette of India" of the 1 ment of India do not th justified in moving the getting the Colonial O sion to inquire into origin of the recent riots and the measures taken to quell them.

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NEXT MEETING OF IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 26th instant Mr. J. Mackenna C. S. (Burma) and Mr. Rama Rayanigar (Madras) will take seats. Legislative business will include introduction by Sir William Vincent of bills (1) to authorise taking of measurements and photographs of convicts, (2) to prohibit passession and import of rouble notes.

Sir William Marris will introduce a bill to delegate to Local Governments powers conferred on the Governor-General in Council by certain enactments. Sir Thomas Holland will introduce bills (1) to extend operation of the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act 1912, (2) to amend the Indian Patents and Designs Act 1911.

Sir George Lowndes will introduce a Repealing and Amending Bill.

The Commander-in-Chief will introduce bills (1) to constitute an auxiliary force for service in India which will also be referred to a Select Committee to report on 9th September and (2) to constitute an Idnian Territorial Force and to provide for enrolment therein of persons other than European British subjects.

Mr. Sharp will introduce the Aligarh University Bill which will be referred to a select Committee consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Sir William Marris, Raja of Mahmudabad, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Esad Ali, Mr. Abdur Rahim, Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Mr. Richey, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Mahomed Ali with instructions to report on or before 9th September.

SPECIAL SINDH PROVINCIAL CONFERNCE.

Mr. Durgadas B. Advani has been elected President of the Conference.

The Conference will be held on the 28th and 29th instant.

Professor J. L. Jagtiani of the Sind National College has been appointed Captain of volunteers.

DEATH OF A JOCKEY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

The death took place on Friday at the Presidency General Hospital of Stanley Bennett at one time light weight jockey attached to the Hon. Mr. E. A. Apcar's stables.

SPECIAL CONGRESS.

LALA LAJPAT RAI TO REACH CALCUTTA ON 2ND SEPTEMBER

We have received the following for publication from the secretaries of the Reception Committee, Special Congress, Calcutta:—

Visitors' tickets for gentlemen will be price at Rs. 50, 20, 10, and 5. For ladies Rs. 25, 10 and 5. The five rupees seats will be very limited. The President elect Lala Lajpat Rai will probably arrive at Howrah on the morning of 2nd September. The office of the Congress as well as the Enquiry office and the delegates registration office will be open in the pandal ground at Wellington Square, Bowbazar from the last week of this month. Visitors' tickets will be available from two or three days before the sitting of the Congress. Names of intending purchasers of fifty and twenty-five rupee tickets will be registered on receipt of money in the office. The tickets of Bengal delegates will be available from the 28th of August. Delegates from other provinces can purchase their tickets from the 1st September.

Considering that a very large amount has to be paid by way of house rent for the accommodation of delegates the Committee will be obliged to charge a house rent of Rs. 5 per head for each delegate for the whole session. The messing charge for those living in Indian style will be Rs. 3 per head per day. Those living in European style will have to pay the actual hotel charges.

The Bombay National Union Congress special will leave Victoria Terminus on the 1st September, 1920 in the morning and reach Calcutta on the 3rd morning. Timings will be announced later. The fares from Bombay to Calcutta are as follows. I Class, Rs. 105-3-6; II Class Rs. 52-10-6; III Class Rs. 20-8-6.

There is no inter-clees accommodation in the special. Besides the above fares every person travelling in the train will have to pay Rs. 6 extra for food and other charges. Delegates wishing to travel by the special are requested to pay their fares and extra charges without delay at the B. N. Union Office at 735, Girgaum Road.

Dr. J. R. Modi has been appointed Professor of materia medica and medical jurisprudence in the King George Medical College, Lucknow. He will also be in charge of the X-ray Department. (A. P.)

* * * * *

In accordance with a recommendation of the Industrial Commission, the Madras Government have directed re-transfer of the Pumping and Boring department from the department of Agriculture to the Industries department. (A. P.)

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M. M. GIDVANI.

Elphinstone College,
16th August, 1920.

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Antimony Salt	Sago Flour	Sugar of Lead (Brown)
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Borax	Etc. Etc. Etc.	,, of Copper
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BOMBAY'S CRIMINAL TRIBES

WHAT GOVERNMENT DOES FOR THEM.

The Director of Information writes:—

The Second Annual Report of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer for the year 1919, on its various accompaniments, forms a document of very real human interest, and a record of work which is at once humane, truly educational, remedial, constructive, and of far-reaching and permanent benefit to the Presidency. Neglect of the Criminal Tribes would, not alone be cruel to the individuals who comprise them, but damaging and dangerous to the interests of every law-abiding resident of the Presidency. As it is, so far from neglecting these people, the Government of Bombay, by carefully planned and generous methods of training, housing and control is gradually fitting the members of these Tribes to become self-respecting and useful members of the community.

The Government Resolution on the Annual Report, read as follows:—

"During the past year, the settlement work of the Criminal Tribes has been successfully continued, and its good effects have been increased. The population of the Settlements rose by about 800 inmates, partly owing to the fact that members of various Criminal Tribes have voluntarily given up their life of crime and have entered the Settlements. The Settlements are not charitable institutions where the inmates are maintained in idleness. They are places where erstwhile criminals maintain themselves by honest industry. That the solid advantages of a law-abiding orderly life should have been so convincingly brought home to these outlaws is a matter in which the Government of this Presidency, the officers concerned and the voluntary helpers associated with them may feel a legitimate pride.

The system of allotting lands to settlers by Government free of occupancy price has been well justified; and the ordered life to which the ownership of land leads, and the necessity for employment of time and energy in cultivating it, is likely to have a very marked effect. The success also of the Co-operative Societies, which were started in the Settlements a few years ago for the promotion of co-operation, economy and thrift, is a matter of satisfaction.

It is gratifying to learn that during the year under review, many settlers proved of assistance to the police in tracing offenders in a number of theft cases committed by outsiders. The remarks of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer regarding convictions and absconders are instructive, and the decrease of 42 in the number of the latter is satisfactory.

The promotion of sanitary conditions in the Settlements and the inculcation of habits of cleanliness are steadily maintained. Marked progress has also been made in the physical, intellectual and moral education of the children within the Settlements, on whom primarily depends the eventual reclamation of the Criminal Tribes from their former mode of living.

In addition to the special steps taken for the welfare of the children, the opening of a Women's Home at Hubli is noted. It is hoped that the good effect produced, and the promise of still more good resulting from the institution of the Home, will be continued during the present year.

His Excellency the Governor in Council acknowledges the valuables services rendered by Mr. O'Gorman in connection with the Settlements and the thanks of Government are due also to Rao Saheb Shidramappa Nurandappa Lakshmeshwar, and the re-intellectual and moral education of the child mainder of Mr. O'Gorman's staff.

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Cordially and sincerely yours,
Prof. RAMANA SARASWATI,
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Honorary Principal,
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RUMOUR ABOUT MUJTAHIDS' ARRESTS.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

A press communique says:—Reports are being circulated by adherents of the present Khilafat movement that the Mujtahids and other leading Shias at Kerbala and Najaf have been arrested and put in chains, and that others have been deported. In view of these rumours the Government of India think it desirable to issue a statement of the facts as ascertained from the Civil Commissioner. No arrests of the nature referred to were made at Najaf. One person only was arrested at Kerbala, namely, Mirza Muhammad Riza, son of Mujtahid Mirza Mohammed Taqui Shirazi, who is neither a sanctioned Mujtahid nor even an Alim, and who does not enjoy any personal status or respect in the religious world except that which he derives from his father. In view of his position, however, instructions were given that he should be shown special consideration far from being put in chains. He was deported as a first-class passenger to Henjam where careful preparations were made for his reception. Necessary clothes and conveniences were provided for all deportees and the Political Resident at Bushire who visited Henjam reported that the accommodation alloted them was commodious. Care was taken to shade the windows from the sun, and the food was such as is provided in the houses of well-to-do Arabs and the water was good and plentiful. Mohammad Riza personally expressed his satisfaction and gratitude to the Resident for the treatment accorded him.

URGENT POLITICAL NECESSITY.

After four weeks detention at Henjam he was handed over to the Persian authorities in compliance with their wishes to whom he also expressed his appreciation of the way in which he had been treated. His arrest and that of the other deportees was a matter of urgent political necessity and was effected only after abundant evidence was forthcoming that he and his colleagues were engaged in actively inciting the tribes and towns people to rebel against the existing administration. Those who refused to listen to their incitements and said that the constitutional methods adopted by the British administration were sufficient and satisfactory were threatened with assassination and ridiculed as infidels.

ANOTHER ARREST.

As regards Mirza Mohammad Riza it has been publicly proclaimed by the Bolshevik interests that he is known to have received money from the exterior sources and to be working against the administration without regard for the prosperity or tranquillity of the country. Finally, no protest has been received by the Civil Commissioner, Baghdad, from his father or from other Mujtahids against his arrest.

GADJA MASSACRE BY BOLSHEVIKS,

MOSLEM LEADER'S SPIRITUAL PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 21.

Mustafa Chokaey, leading champion of Moslem interests in the Causasus has written a spiritual protest against the Gandji (Elizabetopal) massacre, in which he compares this outrage with the massacre at Kokand. He says that although the Bolsheviks declare themselves to be the supporters of the principles of self-determination of Moslem peoples, they ruthlessly attacked both the above centres of the independent Turanians of Trans-Caucasia. He concludes by saying that the Moslem blood-shed in Gandja will form an impenetrable barrier between the Turanian people and the Russian Bolsheviks. Other reports also show that these Bolshevik massacres of Tartars have evoked a violent storm of indignation from all Caucasian Muhomedans.

ALL INDIA POSTEL CONGRESS

MR, KHAPARDE INVITED TO PRESIDE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

All-India Postal Congress will be held in the autumn. The Hon. Mr. Khaparde is invited to preside.

GRANT ROAD SCHEME.

PRESS NOTE TO BE SHORTLY ISSUED

At a meeting of the Parsis held under the auspices of the Parsi Tenants' Association it was resolved to send a protest to H. E. the Governor against the acquisition of a large number of plots of land for the extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Grant Road Station yard. The chairman of the meeting, Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster was requested to send a protest to H. E. the Governor.

We understand that Mr. Paymaster has now received a reply from the Secretary to his Excellency saying that the matter has been discussed with a deputation of the Parsis and that a press note on the subject is being prepared and will be issued shortly.

SIR G. LLOYD AND THE GRANT ROAD SCHEME.

ANSWER TO PARSI DEPUTATION EXPLAINED.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, Solicitor, who was one of the members of the Parsi deputation that waited on Sir George Lloyd at Poona, writes a letter to the "Jame Jamshed" in which he points out that the sub-heading, given by that paper in its issue of the 19th instant, to the account of the interview, viz. "What Sir George said, and what the deputation understood" does an injustice to the members of the deputation, and he therefore strongly protests against it. Mr. Vimadalal refuses to believe that the memory of the Hon. Mr. Curtis is better than that of any of the five members of the deputation.

It is true, Mr. Vimadalal says that Sir George did not use the words written by the "Jame," viz. "Sir George would be prepared to change the venue of the Grant Road Terminal Station," but Mr. Vimadalal emphasises the fact that he is quite sure that Sir George clearly said: "If you submit another scheme which is equally 'efficient' and which can be executed at the same expenditure, I would consider it." Thus Mr. Vimadalal asserts that Sir George did assent to give his consideration to an alternative scheme which might be placed before him and which might satisfy the two conditions laid down by Sir George, viz. its "efficiency" and the "same expenditure."

Mr. Vimadalal, continuing, says that if Sir George refuses to give further consideration to the Grant Road scheme, it is tantamount to saying that all wisdom is centered in Government and their engineers, and nobody outside that small circle has the necessary ability. Such a "queer inclination," Mr. Vimadalal lays great stress in adding, was not adopted by Sir George before the deputation. Mr. Vimadalal concluding says that the addition of 15 per cent. is allowable always according to law, and the moneys will be got by landlords and not tenants, and enquires why Government should not enforce another scheme, equally efficient, if one can be prepared and which can eliminate the possibility of demolishing the houses in question.

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The only way to get rid of impurities of blood—constitutional or acquired—and to do it quickly is to treat the system with Prof. T. K. Gajjar's Body Purifier. It eliminates all poisonous substances, purifies and enriches the blood, improves digestion, nourishes the system and promotes increased efficiency both physical and mental. In venerial diseases, skin affections, Rheumatism and all "out of sort feelings." This is the only remedy that can be relied upon.

LIVER CURE

POSITIVELY CURES

Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness and all Liver complaints.

Very few sufferers realise the seriousness of constipation the precursor of all bodily ailments; if they use Prof. T. K. Gajjar's Liver Cure, they will find that there is no better medicine to stimulate the cells and functions of the Liver and restore healthy action and the digestive power of the stomach. In fact it removes the very root cause of many an illness and imparts a feeling of healthy freshness to the body and brain.

Also Specifics for Influenza, Plague, Cholera, Ague, etc.

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Ready money Building, Apollo Pier, BOMBAY.

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Special Bargain SALE

OF

1200	Prs. only	Cotton Top Silk Stockings ..	Rs. 2-14 pair
600	,, ,,	,, ,, ,, Socks ..	,, 2- 0 ,,
500	,, ,,	Silk Stockings	,, 3- 0 ,,
250	,, ,,	,, ,, ...	,, 4- 4 ,,
450	Pcs. ,,	,, Ladies Under Vests ..	,, 5- 8 each
75	,, ,,	,, Sporting Coats	,, 38- 8 ,,
56	,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ...	,, 45- 0 ,,

Cent's Handkerchiefs in different Prices and various other Articles to be cleared out.

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Great Western Hotel,

Apollo Street.



After any strenuous Sport —such as Polo, Tennis, etc., a glass of

Horlick's Malted Milk

is exceedingly pleasant, for it is the ideal Food-drink, combining nourishment, in an easily digested form, with refreshment. It is made in a moment.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

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English and American dentistry

MODERATE FEES

All work fully guaranteed.

Dr. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.,

Dental Surgeon,

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Over French Bank.

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of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 21 per doz.

KHAKI CYCLING HOSE

of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz.

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5 yds. × 44 ins.

of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 85

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PRICE LIST FREE.

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HABIBJOO & SONS.

STATE WOOD CARVERS & JEWELLERS.

3rd Bridge, Srinagar, KASHMIR.

THE WEATHER

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 21st Aug.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 21st Aug. 1918.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 21st Aug. 1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·00	33·68	18·84	53·14
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·42	39·55	18·46	59·8
Esplanade (Colaba Tej. Hospital)	0·24	38·45	19·23	56·55
Syonika (J. J. Hospital)	0·41	39·04	22 59	61·25

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 20th Aug. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs.	29.742	Inches
Temperature of Air	82.3	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.4	"
Dew Point	74.3	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.768	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	6.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1	"
minimum do.	76.7	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.	
Movement of Wind	191	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.08	Inches.
Total fall during months	2.93	"
Do. do. Year	25.00	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st	0.26	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in
Mon.	23	m 6 23	24 2	23	0 48a	21 8
		5 47a	23 6			
Tues.	24	m 8 3	24 5	24	m 0 20	19 1
		7 0a	23 5		a 1 0a	21 3
Wed.	25	m 9 6	25 11	25	m 1 34	18 10
		8 24a	23 1		3 2a	20 7
Thur.	26	m 9 47	25 9	26	m 2 32	18 4
		9 24a	24 7		3 42a	19 9
Fri	27	m 10 20	26 6	27	m 3 22	17 9
		10 0a	25 5		4 10a	18 11
Sat.	28	m 4 7	25 3	28	9 44	20 7
		3 51a	24 11		10 14a	18 5
Sun.	29	m 5 6	24 6	29	m 10 55	21 4
		4 4a	24 1		11 28a	18 11

STANDING BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 21st August 1920 was 29.942 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-42 a.m., Standard Time' the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 21st August, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is above the average in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded except at Allahabad. The air is drier than usual generally. Day temperature is above the average throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is in defect at Jaipur. Night temperature is generally lower than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Surat. Day temperature is above normal and night temperature is lower than usual in north Gujarat. Both day night temperatures are in defect at Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 2.58in of rain and Raipur 1.0in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity below normal in Berar and at Jubbulpore. Day temperature is in excess at Akola.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.43in. Mormugao 1.39in and Karwar 0.75in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature is in slight defect at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.16in of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in east Hyderabad and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal except in the southern districts of the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast from Calicut to Ratnagiri and in the east of the Central Provinces, and local in north Hyderabad Mysore and on the Madras coast. The air remains hotter and drier than usual in the United Provinces and the east Punjab.

Forecast.—No large change appears likely except for some extension into south Gujarat and the Madras Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 20th August 1920.

The monsoon has extended in Hyderabad and in Lower Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, the east of the Central Provinces, the Konkan and north Hyderabad, and local in Central India West, south Hyderabad, Mysore and south Madras. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat and the Central Provinces.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are: Tavoy, Moulmein three inches; Bhamo one; Dhubri, Cox's Bazar three; Chittagong, Narayanganj two; Calcutta, Parbhani one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 21st AUG. 1920.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	96.2	82.4	86	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	89.2	82.1	82	..	0	—0.17
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.1	82.7	70	..	2.30	—1.95
Rawalpindi	95.2	74.0	62	..	9.52	—6.61
Lahore	100.6	81.8	61	..	7.06	—3 84
Hissar	101.5	78.9	60	..	4.48	—3 77
Ambala	100.0	79.7	55	..	10.96	—5.75
Delhi	97.2	79.7	60	..	20.61	+4.52
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	93.1	78.6	60	..	17.48	+0 97
Mainpuri	96.0	78.5	66	..	17.92	+2 60
Jhansi	92.8	75.8	70	..	15.80	—8.05
Cawnpore	96.6	76.6	67	..	20.06	—0.85
Allahabad	98.4	79.7	64	..	30.00	+5 84
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	105.9	81.4	65	..	1.45	—0.61
Karachi	89.8	79.1	81	..	0.55	—4.86
Ajmer	99.8	75.4	77	..	19.78	+6.43
Jaipur	99.0	71.3	65	..	28.10	+13.10
Kotah	94.4	75.2	69	..	18.64	+1.15
Mount Abu	72.2	61.4	89	..	31.18	+10.49
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						
Deesa—						
Do.	88.4	74.4	86	..	10.49	—0.49
Dwarka	84.0	76.2	76	..	9.62	—1.41
Veraval	85.6	79 6	81	..	17.22	+2.95
Rajkot	93.1	72.9	74	..	16.58	—2 99
Bhavnagar Para	86.6	72.8	74	..	19.06	+3 49
Surat	84.6	76.8	86	..	24.71	—6.6.
Ahmedabad	97.0	74.8	83	..	18.85	—4.13
Deesa	94.5	71.2	80	..	12.66	—4.3.
Neemuch	86.1	70.8	87	..	24.71	+6.56
Indore	85.8	69.4	85	0.03	26.91	6.25
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	87.7	74.7	76	..	28.09	—14.15
Saugor	87.2	70.6	80	..	29.77	—9.60
Hoshangabad	86.7	72.8	87	..	25.04	—13.15
Amandwa	88.6	74.5	75	..	17.69	—0.73
Akola	91.4	75.3	68	..	7.61	—12 07
Amraot	89.1	74.8	65	..	10.41	—9.71
Nagpur	89.6	74.0	79	..	20.97	—2 88
Chanda	90.7	75.0	81	2.58	22.29	—10.63
Raipur	89.2	74.3	91	1.02	24.14	—7 99
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	78.6	78	..	33.68	—20.04
Ratnagiri	84.9	74.7	87	0.43	46.25	—31.13
Marmugoa	80.5	74.3	88	1.39	61.20	—12.77
Karwar	80.6	73 7	97	0.75	63.49	—29.03
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.8	70.3	65	..	4.45	—7.23
Ahmednagar	87.8	68.7	64	..	3.21	—7.30
Poona	84.5	67.4	73	..	12.18	—3.19
Sholapur	88.4	71.1	68	..	3.02	—8.58
Bijapur	89.6	69.2	83	..	5.48	—3.90
Belgaum	77.0	65.0	94	0.07	27.58	—5.57
Aurangabad	90.3	69.6	67	..	4.06	—11.37
Nizamabad (Indr).	87.0	73.3	79	0.16	18.90	—8.66
Hyderabad	85.2	73.2	72	..	12.54	—2.15
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	79.8	72.9	94	0.93	93.92	+3.15
Calicut	78.8	74.6	96	0.20	97.44	+19.91
Cochin	82.0	73.8	82	0.08	77.91	+15.85
Colombo	85.1	77.6	88	..	20.42	+5.08
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipata	93.1	77.5	79	0.35	9.94	—5.73
Bellary	87.3	74.7	66	..	4.19	—1.32
Cuddapah	89.5	75.8	70	0.09	7.61	—3.05
Madras	90.3	75.8	77	0.10	4.74	—4.09
Bangalore	79.2	64.9	93	0.81	8.22	—3.36
Coimbatore	87.8	70.4	74	..	8.23	—0.70
Trichinopoly	92.8	77.0	66	..	1.46	—3.38
Negapatam	86.1	74.0	72	0.02	3.56	—2.29

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The market to-day opened firm with a strong inquiry for jute shares, Howrah and Reliance being particulary in inquiry with a large turnover at increased rates. Jute generally was steady. Coal shares were again inquired for but the scrip was difficult to obtain, sellers holding off for better rates. In the miscellaneous and industrial section there was strong inquiry out for Kesoram Cottons which rose to Rs. 21/12. Sugar and cotton shares were steady with Carew in inquiry up to Rs. 123. The following were the closing quotations :—

Coal :—Baraboni 16/10, Bengal 790, Katral Jherria 106, Kasta 5/10, New Beerbhoom 46/4, Singrah 14/14, Sutikdih 14/8.

Jute :—Anglo 485/8, Baranagore 180 Budge Budge 717, Delta 750, Gondalpara 1880, Hodrah 60/8, Hukuchand par, Kamarhatty 1047, Kinnison 1442, Khardah 785, Lawrence 927, Nuddea 86, Reliance 60/12, Soorah 359

Miscellaneous :—British India Tobacco 10/4, British India Corporation (deferred) 22/4, Burmah Finance and Mining 10/4, Central Provinces Cement 11/2, Champaran Sugar 47/4, Carew and Coy. 123, Calcutta Oil and Cake 14/4, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 31/4, Fertilizers Ltd. 8, Hume Pipe 17/12 Indian Iron and Steel (old) 104, Kesoram Cotton 21-12, Kluang Rubber 8/4, Marshall Sons and Co. (India) Ltd. 11, New Pioneer Sugar 16/4, Premier Oil 13/12, Reliance Firebrick and Pottery 25, Somastipore Sugar 18/8, Standard Flour 4 prem, Tinnavelly Exetile 20/4.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 59/4 small lots at 59/8. War bonds (short loans) 98/8, 1925 99 and 1928 99/8 per cent.

The Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer closing quotations one shilling ten one fourth pence Demand Bills one shilling ten three eighth pence.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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INDIA'S POLITICAL FUTURE

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S SOLICITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

The European Association at a meeting last night presided over by Colonel Pugh urged among other things that young men should be encouraged to take active interest in the political future of the country and requested that its members should in all possible way encourage: (a) spread of education among people, especially technical and business education, (b) solution of numerous problems of sanitation, malaria, drainage, good water supply, transport, and means of communication, (c) improvement of agriculture and agricultural methods, cattle breeding, and encouraging various home industries, (d) improvement of provincial and district administration. The necessity for maintenance of complete independence in Legislative Councils was impressed upon. There was no question of a joint platform, co-operation of course was quite another matter, the reform scheme must be given a fair trial.

"FOOLISH ACT OF PRO-DYERISM"

THE LORDS ON AMRITSAR.

The "Nation" writes:—

The Lords have lost their new character for liberalism by a foolish act of Pro Dyerism, which put the Government in a minority of 43 (129 to 86.) The division was on a vote-catching resolution which, without expressly acquitting the General, censored the "conduct" of his "case" as "dangerous" to the preservation of order in face of "rebellion." This virtually accepts the legend of Dyer as the saviour of India, and is therefore well calculated to do the maximum of harm to our rule there. His defence was inaccurately as well as unwisely conducted. Thus it proceeded largely on the assumption that the crowd in the Jallianwala Bagh consisted of dangerous rebels, armed with "bludgeons." This account, though favoured by the *Spectator* and other journals, is entirely false, and indeed no one cognisant of the facts has however advanced it. General Dyer himself could not say that "there were any stick with the people," and the Majority report of the Hunter Committee says that the crowd was "unarmed" though "some of them might have been carrying sticks."

It is only necessary to add that the Indian reports flatly deny that any sticks were carried, and the fact that any children were present (the report on the Punjab Government admits that two were shot, while the Indian reports insist on many child victims) and that the meeting was seated listening to the speakers when the firing opened, and then fled at once panic-striken sufficiently attests its character. Lord Summer (who may at any moment be called on to sit in an Indian appeal case) had also the hardihood to say that the Minority report of the Hunter Committee admitted that there had been "rebellion" in the Punjab, apparently on the ground that it argued at length that there was no rebellion to put down the Government. The ablest and the most impressive speech was that of Lord Curzon, who described in a sentence what General Dyer did. "Death and destruction having been meted out, he marched away, leaving a reeking shambles" And in answer to the plea that the 1,200 wounded might have been tended or taken away by their relatives, Lord Curzon pointed out that at eight o'clock on the same evening the curfew came into force, and not a soul was allowed in the streets. What more is there to say? The "Morning Post" has raised some £13,000 for General Dyer, which he can only accept by leaving the army. So it is Dyer not Montagu, who must go."

COLOMBO MARKET.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 21.

Five parcels of copra arrived at Grandpass this morning. The highest price paid was 102. In the Fort business was done at 105.

At yesterday's rubber auction 375 tons were offered prices generally being firmer all round. Ribbed sheets were in good demand and recorded advances of 7 cents all round, contract qualities being very steady at 77.81 cents.

Plain, smoked and unsmoked biscuit and sheets were slightly dearer. Contract crepes opened at 87.88 cents but failed to maintain the price being mostly taken out in the end with 84 cents bid off. Creps and brown late. Crepes were about 5 cents. dearer. Competition for all grades of scrap crepes was again good. Clean browns advanced about 8 cents. All other sorts showed rises of 2 to 5 cents. All grades of scrap were dearer and recovered 5 cents lost last week.

FORFEITURE OF LEAFLETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 20.

Two leaflets "Ho-War-Mucen" (verily he is the helper) and "Respond to the Call of Duty" and all copies of the issue of the newspaper "Navayug" dated July 26th, 1920, publishing the latter leaflet have been forfeited.

Replying to a suggestion made by the European Association, Calcutta, for granting rebate in Income-Tax assessment to married persons with families whose monthly income is Rs. 400, the Government of India regret they are unable to regard it as justifiable. (A. P.)

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Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, say[illegible] Thanks. The Hernia specific did me mu[illegible] good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen Hyderabad (Sir[illegible] says. I thank you for 1 [illegible] Hydroc[illegible] specific which cured me radically.

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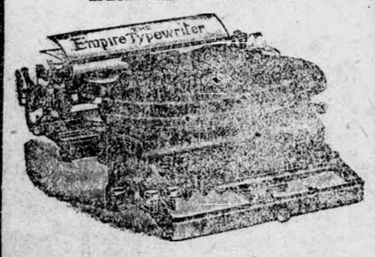
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Literature and Art.

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EDUCATIONAL IDEALS.

"Essays on Educational Reconstruction in India", by K. M. Panikkar. Published by Ganesh and Co., Madras.

The author of these well written essays is an Oxford graduate, and professor of History at Aligarh. He has original views, which he expresses with refreshing candour and clearness, so that he arrests attention even while dealing with somewhat overworked topics. Like several other reformers, Mr. Panikkar also speaks of national ideals, but he is very discriminating in his appreciation of indigenous growths. Thus, while conceding that the Gurukula ideal is commendable, he nevertheless objects that "in the systematic elaboration of its methodology the Gurukula system tends both to an ascetic severity and a cast-iron formalism." He thinks it a great mistake to take children away from the realities of domestic life and "intern them for nearly 18 years in the unreal surrounding of a Himalayan monastery." Consistently with this appreciation of the influence of domestic surroundings, Professor Panikkar holds that the residential system of Oxford and Cambridge "has none of the merits attributed to it." When students are obliged to live away from their parents and relatives, they are safest under College authorities, but where the separation is not necessary, an intimation of the Oxford system is, as Mr. Panikkar warns us, bound to be "a hopeless failure, probably disastrous, certainly costly to the nation." In this country parents do not readily part with the guardianship of their children. We are not prepared to say that the essayist's suggestions are always practicable. Thus the substitution of a separate course or courses for Government service in the place of the B.A. degree examination is not at all likely to be welcomed by students. They do not start with a definite aim and are unable to make an early choice between Government service on the one hand and the professions which may or may not facilitate entry into that service. The recommendations of the Sadler Commission do not go quite so far. The departure which they suggest would be a good beginning in the direction of reform.

The introduction of English education into India was an inevitable consequence of British rule. Even in the days of Warren Hastings, Charles Grant was a strong advocate of it. In Bombay a member of Council, Francis Warden, pleaded seven years before Macaulay's minute that the study of English should be made "the primary and not the secondary education of the Native." Among Indians Rammohan Roy was a staunch advocate of English education. When Macaulay wrote his minute, at least one Bengali had already attracted attention as a writer of English verse. Different thinkers had different objects in view. Charles Grant hoped that European knowledge would undermine and bring down "the fabric of error" known as the Hindu religion. In the educational despatch of 1854 reference is made to the probability of English education creating a taste for foreign goods among Indians and thus expanding the market for British manufactures. It was, however, not the intention of these reformers that the vernaculars should be neglected. On the other hand the despatch of 1854 distinctly laid down that English and the vernaculars were to be cultivated together and were together to form the media for the diffusion of European knowledge. But the prospects of an educated Indian the public service and in the professions depended upon the knowledge of English, and parents and teachers alike thought that the more one spoke and wrote it, the better. Thus the Calcutta University at first allowed candidates at the Entrance Examination to answer their papers in the vernaculars or in English, but subsequently gave up that system. Mr. Pannikar is a strong advocate of the use of the vernaculars in imparting instruction. But he acknowledges the force of the objection that even now matriculates are often unable to follow the lectures delivered in English. In the opinion of some this is the result not of inadequate grounding in English, but of weakness in grasping ideas due to the earlier habit of trying to receive them in an ill understood foreign language. The cure for this weakness is said to be a more extensive use of the mother-tongue. Professor Panikkar suggests that English must receive greater attention than any other subject in the first year of the college course and that the Intermediate Examination should be a test in English language and composition alone. In view of the Sadler Commission's recommendations, it is likely that educational reformers will recast their former ideas.

INDIA & GREECE.

Hellenism in Ancient India by Guarang Nath Banerjee, M.A., F.R.S.A., Lecturer on Ancient History in the University of Calcutta. Butler-Worth & Co., London and Calcutta.

Professor Banerjee, who is well known as a deep student of the Hellenistic influence on the art of India, has presented in the volume before us an impartial survey of the various views regarding the relative importance and extent of these influences, on Indian Architecture, Sculpture, Painting and Coinage. He discusses also the influence of Hellenism on evolution of scientific and literary culture in India, discussing particularly, its influence on Indian Astronomy, Mathematics and Medicine. He has a most interesting chapter on the supposed Indian origin of the Greek Romances, and the resemblance between the Greek and the Indian Epics. He shows a vast amount of erudition in the pages where he describes the characteristic differences between the Greek and the Hindu drama, and his treatment of the question of Greek influence on Indian drama is a pleasing illustration of strict academic impartiality. Mr. Banerjee in fact, has tried, in this remarkable volume, to be so well balanced in his judgements, and so anxious to bring out both sides of the question that it is sometimes difficult to know to which side he thinks it justifiable to give the credit of being accurate and historically correct.

But what is Hellenism? The author quotes the celebrated European Orientalist, Christian Lassen, for a definition. It is no so much a defition but an exhaustive historical explanation of the term Hellenism. On the dismemberment of the conquest of Alexander the Great, Graeco-Bactrian and Indo-Grecian kingdoms were called into existence, by which the plastic and intelligent genius of the Greeks had been united that of the imaginative and pious, or according to the views of others, superstitious Orientals, and by amalgamation of the West with the East, produced a new formation of historical relations., viz, Hellenism. The Indian expedition of Alexander the Great was the first occasion of close conscious contact between the East and the West. Northern India at that time had attained to a high degree of civilization which must have been the product of evolution through many centuries, and the author considers in these pages the kind of post-Alexandrian influence on this ancient civilization. There is no doubt that the Grecian influence has been much more important than for a long time it was possible to believe. Not only a few motifs of Hindu Architecture and Sculpture, Coining and other similar arts adhered closely at their commencement, to the Grecian models, but Astronomy too is based to a certain extent, on Grecian works, by which a great number of Greek expressions have found their way into Indian Astronomy. This question of Greek influence on India, has received a good deal of attention in recent years. The extravagant views of Weber, Windisch and Neise have provoked a not unnatural reaction. Neise claims that the whole subsequent development of India was dependent upon Alexander's institutions. Until very recently the general tendency of European scholars has been to exaggerate the Hellenistic effects of Alexander's invasion and of the Indo-Greek rule on the north-western frontier. Messrs. Havell and Coomarswamy have recently vindicated the independence of Indian artistic tradition. It has been attempted to trace the origin of the Gandhara Sculptures to the Indo-Scythian source rather than to Bactria.

Mr. Vincent A. Smith even goes so far as to say that Neise's astounding paradox is not supported by a single fact. Messrs. Havell and Coomarswamy contend that the occupation by the Greeks was purely of a military and commercial character, and the invaders were swept away without leaving any permanent trace behind them. Professor Banerjee would evidently not like to take such an extreme view. He does not want us forget the fact that Greek workmen did work in India in the time of Bactrian Greeks and might therefore, have influenced the native craftsmen very considerably. He is, however, emphatic in his claim of an independent evolution of religion, philosophy, mythology and fables in India and in Greece. He has fully discussed the oriental origin of Greek philosophy, and comes to the reasonable conclusion that there was an earlier and a later influence of the East upon Greece. We are indebted to Mr. Banerjee for a volume which shows a profitable knowledge of modern European languages, a ripe scholarship and the rare virtue of academic discrimination.

L. G. K.

THE SHARE BAZAR.

"Investment or Companion to Share Bazar," by "Raman" published by Messrs. Vussonjee Parmanand & Co. Rs. 2/8.

Many will welcome this compilation—and Mr. Ramaniklal Chhotalal Kaishani, to give the author's full name, says it is such—as it is the first book of its kind in Gujerati. It should be welcomed the more as there can be no doubt that it fills a want. It is written in simple and plain language and contains instructive information relating to the Bombay Share Bazar and this enhances its value, the more as such information is not easily available to Gujerati readers. But the book in narrower in scope and vision than its title or titles indicate. It is a book on "investment"—to give its first and main title, and as such one would expect that the author would take the reader through first steps to Stock Exchange. This is wanting. He begins with the rise of the Bombay Share Bazar, and incidentally speaks of similar institutions in Europe and America, but says nothing—which is essential to a work of this kind—about the origin and function of money, how it replaced the crude and rude form of barter, how credit and credit institutions followed in the wake of money and led ultimately to the need and organisation of Stock Exchange. The author when he gets there—in fact he begins with it takes the reader "companion" as he calls him—through the tree of Stock exchange. In fact he climbs the tree with him, explaining in clear language the various branches—the scripts, and their different names and classifications. It is here that the companionship and guidance is most wanted, and it is here that the author fails the reader most. He does not show how limited companies are formed, in some cases "manufactured," how directors are "coined" and share capital is watered. Mr. Hartley Withers, whom the author mostly follows, is at his best, when treating these as he gives such cases, analyses them and *en passant* throws out warnings and hints and it is this that adds to the value of his book. This the author has omitted to do and it is to be hoped he will make this good in a second edition. We hope he will show that the "badla" though a polite form of sale and purchase is really a form of mortgage, how the high rate at which "badlas" are made indicate the low state of "Investor's" (?) purse. We also hope he will show clearly, —what no doubt he has attempted to do —the boundary line between investors and speculators, how often speculation surpasses it and hedges it into gambling. This line is thin but not impossible to trace, but this it is necessary, nay essential, to do, if the book—to give its second title—is to serve as a companion and guide to investment, which in its present form it is not.

L. R. T.

DOCTORS AND DOCTORS

One little doctor
Looks you through and through
Can't diagnose your case
Then there are two.

Two little doctors,
Failing to agree,
Call a consultation,
Then there are three.

Three little doctors.
Poke you o'er and o'er,
Send for a specialist.
Then there are four.

Four little doctors
Wonder you're alive,
Another brings a stomach pump,
Then there are five.

Five little doctors,
Trying fancy tricks.
Order in the X-ray man.
Then there are six.

Six little doctors
Preparing you for heaven
In comes a D.D.
Then there are seven.

Seven little doctors
Decide to operate.
Call in a surgeon.
Then there are eight.

Eight little doctors.
Think it's in your spine,
Ask for a neurologist,
Then there are nine.

Nine little doctors,
All of them are men,
Send for a lady "doc."
Then there are ten.

Ten little doctors,
Standing by your bed,
Come to a decision:
Find that you are dead.

KENNETH MACGOWAN.

LORD FISHER'S APHORISMS

We are sure that these aphorisms of the late Lord Fisher will make an interesting reading. :—

"Rashness in war is prudence. Prudence in war is imbecility.",

"For one's success the three Requisites are Ruthless, Relentless and Remorseless."

"Always have big conceptions and quick decision."

"Surprise" is the pith and marrow of war."

"Originality never yet led to preferement."

"Mediocrity is the road to honour."

"Repetition is the soul of journalism."

"The best scale for an experiment is 12 inches to a foot."

"Dread Nought is over 80 times in the Bible ("Fear Not"). So I took as my motto "Fear God and dread not."

"England never succumbs. The frontiers of England are the sea coasts of her enemies."

"Build few and build fast. Each one better than the last."

"It is only d—d fools who argue. Never contradict, never explain, never apologise."

"Don't prescribe till you are called in. Someone else might put something else in the pill."

"Stagnation is the curse of life."

"Risks and strife are the bread of life to a growing brain."

"Consistency is the bugbear of fools."

"Germany lost her gamble because she came up against God and Nelson."

"Tact" is insulting a man without his knowing it."

"History is a record of exploded ideas."

BOOKS RECEIVED

We have received the following books.

(1) Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar.

(2, Lala Lajpatrai.

(3) Bal Gangadhar Tilak of the "Life and Sketch Series" of Messrs. G. A. Nateson and Co.'s publications.

(4) Indian Guide and Directory published by Arnold White and Co., Calcutta.



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